



One more week to save the country and win Fifty Dollars. Send in the best political platform for either the Liberals, the Conservatives or the C.C.F. The prize is for ONE platform, not for three, and you can pick your party. Entries must reach the Platform Editor by noon of August 12, and must bear the name and address of the sender, for use in case he wins a prize; they may also bear a penname in case we publish them without their winning a prize. Not less than eight and not more than twelve planks, each a statement of objective, without supporting argument.

War or Elections?

R. KING'S extreme addiction to the doctrine that "Parliament must decide" is placing him in an awkward dilemma this summer. Under our constitutional system there is a period, between the dissolution of Parliament and the earliest possible date for the assembling of the new one, during which the country has no Parliament which can possibly decide anything. Altogether, from dissolution to the election of a Speaker, it is a period of over two months. It does not in the least follow that nothing can be decided during that period; the Governor General is there, and the Ministers are still his Council, and they between them can do anything that requires to be done before Parliament can assemble. But-except when it is a matter of making a trade treaty-Mr. King hates to do anything about which he cannot say that he had to do it because Parliament willed it: and he would particularly hate to have to do anything about putting Canada in a state of war if occasion arose, because he would have to take the responsibility himself. (That the present Parliament, if it should not have been dissolved when the occasion arose, would do what Mr. King tells it to do is a foregone conclusion, but that sort of non-technical responsi-bility does not bother Mr. King at all; it is technical responsibility that he dislikes.

Mr. King would very much like to hold an election in October. But this involves there being no Parliament during August and September, the two months in which by general consent there is most danger of an outbreak of war. That danger is very far from having disappeared, in spite of the comparative quietude on the Danzig front in recent weeks. We think the great majority of Canadians would like to see the election over and done with, and would be quite willing to trust Mr. King to deal with the crisis without a Parliament if it should develop during the election period. In fact we do not believe that they feel that it would make any great difference; they think that the present Parliament is Mr. King anyhow, or Mr. King plus two or three of his most influential advisers, and they would be quite prepared to let him carry on. We wish that he could find it in his heart to agree with them.

Upsetting Ownership

IN GREAT BRITAIN, lawmakers and law administrators alike have so lively a sense of the importance of not upsetting an existing ownership of property on account of something which happened many years ago and has been ignored or acquiesced in during the interval, that anything like the present systematic upsetting of old succession duty settlements by the Ontario Government would be quite impossible. The maxim that the rights of the Crown are not affected by lapse of time is adhered to there as firmly as in Canada; but its practical exercise is rigidly limited by the desire not to create a widespread feeling of insecurity among owners.

The lengths to which the courts will go in their care to avoid upsetting an existing ownership on grounds which have been long ignored or acquiesced in is constantly being exhibited in court decisions. Only a few weeks ago an Englishwoman sued for the restoration of her widow's interest in a trust which, twelve years previously, she had acquiesced in terminating by entering into a second marriage, and by consenting to the transfer of the property to the second beneficiary. At the end of the twelve years she secured the nullification of the marriage on the ground of the husband's incapacity, and then sued for the resumption of her interest. The courts

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refused to grant her suit, although they admitted that she had never lost her status as a widow and had therefore never ceased to comply with the terms of the trust. But, said the judge, she had "acquiesced in the fund being handed over to her co-trustee. There is now no longer any fund in existence. It has gone, and gone to her knowledge and with her consent." She could not equitably claim against the defendant, "who long since may have disposed of the money for his own purposes, and done it in complete innocence and in the perfectly clear belief that he was entitled to the money and that she had acquiesced in his receiving that money." If there were a trust fund still in existence the case would have been different; it would have been a matter between rival beneficiaries and not between a claiming beneficiary and an owner who had had every reason to regard the property as his.

The situation in this case was precisely the same (except that the Crown was not one of the parties) as in the cases of the old settlements under the Ontario Succession Duty Act. For a private petitioner, the British courts will not disturb an ownership that has been acquiesced in by the petitioner over a considerable period of years. It would be much better if the Crown in the right of the Province of Ontario would allow itself to be governed by the same regard for security of tenure. Where the Crown has been defrauded it is another matter entirely; but the Crown has not yet proved that it has been defrauded in a single case under the revised Succession Duty Act.

Law Reform

THE Master of the Supreme Court of Ontario has done an extremely efficient piece of work in his interim report on some phases of practice and procedure in the Ontario courts. Many of his proposals seem to be open to little objection, and to be likely to expedite and facilitate the settlement of litigation to a notable degree. Particularly is this the case with his proposal for a pre-trial hearing in certain classes of civil cases, in order to reduce the disputed issues to their lowest terms and to eliminate the necessity for calling evidence upon points about which there is not going to be any dispute. The proposal to re-

ing, and so is that of establishing a sort of reserve juryman in criminal trials to obviate the risk of the whole proceedings being rendered nugatory because of something happening to one of the twelve regular jurymen. In the latter case, care will have to be taken to ensure that the withdrawal of the regular juryman is really due to unavoidable causes, and is not the result of a dislike for the task imposed or a desire to shirk responsibility.

The Master makes a very strong prima facie case against the continuance of the Grand Jury, but we shall hope to see this and all his other proposals very fully discussed in the Legislature, and especially by the professional members, before we shall be finally convinced that the proposed changes are open to no serious objection.

The Clash on Marriage

THE Quebec mixed marriage problem moves steadily, and in the last few weeks rapidly, towards its necessary final solution by a decision of the highest court available for a Canadian litigant. Last week Mr. Justice Forest was presented with an annulment application which was seriously contested and not collusive, and in which the Anglican clergy man intervened as a mise-en-cause. This case will go to the highest courts, and in recognition of that fact the learned Justice adorned his judgmentwhich of course annulled the marriage-with a very lengthy statement of his reasons, in the course of which he dismissed the Supreme Court reference of 1912 as being merely a reference and not a decided case, and went on to dismiss the Despatie-Tremblay decision of the Privy Council as being obiter dicta so far as mixed marriages were concerned and therefore of no binding effect on the lower courts. It may be said en passant that the Lords in that case denied the invalidity of a marriage of two Catholics, contracted in violation of canon law and without ecclesiastical dispensation, the parties being fourth degree cousins. To the lay mind it is hard to see how the canon law can be more binding, and the ecclesiastical power greater, in the case of a mixed marriage than in that of two members of the Church; but in any event the next decision of the Privi Council will not be obiter dicta as regards mixed duce the size of the jury in civil cases is also interest- marriages, and we hope that Mr. Justice Forest will

THE PASSING SHOW

BY HAL FRANK

IT IS not possible to believe, however, that the reason the attendance at the World's Fair has fallen off is because of its exhibitions of Canadian

gard to adequately arming Canada, remarks Oscar, will probably lead a lot of people during the coming election to accuse Premier King of defence-sitting.

The Ottawa government's do-nothing policy in re-

Our Ottawa undercover agent reports that the reason the Federal election is being delayed is because Mr. King in preparation for a campaign tour of the country is busy learning to wave like the Queen.

appointment of Admiral Sir Reginald Plunkett-Ernle-Erle-Drax to head the British military mission to Moscow deepens the suspicion that it is Great Britain who is deliberately prolonging the alliance conversations with Russia. By the time all the members of the committee of welcome have said how do you do, Admiral Sir Reginald Plunkett-Ernle-Erle-Drax, it will be two weeks from now.

Question of the Hour: Is that a speed-cop behind

Still another way to get away from it all is to leave your summer cottage for the holiday week-end and come back to the city.

With peace in the air, tourists are again flocking to Britain and Europe thankful that the only ruins they will see will be a few appeasement diplomats.

ticians will grow grey-headed trying to keep down the surplus.

And you will know it is Utopia, too, because poli-

If there are going to be European crises every August and September Timus says the only solution he can see is to have July followed by October.

Actually, we don't know which is worse. Putting the war scares on the front pages and the crime and scandal on the inside pages or putting the crime and scandal on the front pages and the war scares on the

It's not that Congress is pacifist, but that it feels it has enough on its hands fighting the President without taking on Germany and Italy as well.

Another reason why war is outmoded is because summer week-ends provide all the casualties that are

Esther says of course, that she's pleased that there isn't going to be a world war after all but nevertheless it seems a shame that she got three gray hairs for nothing.

THE PICTURES

HERE THEY ARE, the first of the "twenties" who will form the back-bone of Great Britain's first peace-time conscript army. There is nothing decadent or effete about these young lads; and they'll look even smarter when they're out of civvies and into uniform. LEFT: A young "militiaman" of the R.A.F. struggling from the recruiting depot after being equipped. RIGHT: The initial batch of militiamen signing on at the Royal Fusiliers Depot at Hounslow. See Page 2.

abide by it in his future decisions even if it does not happen to sustain him in this one.

Mr. Justice Forest's position in brief is that the marital status of a Catholic living in the Province of Quebec is subject to canon law and the ecclesiastical courts, whether it involves a person of another faith or not, and whether the marriage ceremony took place in Quebec or not. The Privy Council has already ruled that this general proposition is untrue in the case of the ecclesiastically prohibited degrees; and Chief Justice Greenshields has ruled that it is untrue in the case of a mixed marriage. But Mr. Justice Forest holds that the Privy Council judgment has nothing to do with the case and that Chief Justice Greenshields is wrong. His mentality is curiously revealed by the contrast between this latest judgment and the one immediately preceding it. In this one, which relates to a mixed marriage, he lays great stress upon the sacramental aspect of marriage, which he says "may not be assimilated to a commercial transaction;" but in the last one he annulled a marriage between two non-Catholics, not for any defect in its ecclesiastical quality, for none was alleged, but for an alleged misrepresentation by one of the parties, and he expressly drew a parallel with the ordinary law of commercial contract.

There is a suggestion that leave should be sought to carry the present case direct to the Privy Council, without passing through the intermediate courts. With all due regard for the pockets of the litigants, we hope that this will not be granted, for it seems to us desirable that there should be no opportunity for anyone to say that there is a clash between Canadian and Privy Council judicial opinion on the point at issue, and we have the most perfect confidence that he Canadian Supreme Court will be of the

view as the Privy Council.

Guggenheim Fellowship

THE extension to Canada of the work of the John Simon Guggenheim Memorial Foundation is perhaps the most important announcement relating to the intellectual life of this country that has been made in the past twenty years. It places six annual stipends, normally fixed at \$2,500 a year, at the disposal of the trustees each year for as many scholars and artists from Canada and Newfoundland to come to the United States for research or creative work in their chosen fields. The trustees, who in the past fifteen years have thus aided 840 American and Latin American intellectual workers, have been extraordinarily successful in avoiding all influences except that of the originality and sincerity and social value of the candidate's work, and they will no doubt be equally independent in their Cana-

dian selections. To be selected as a Guggenheim Fellow is a very notable distinction, usually awarded not to candidates who are still in the immature and experimental stages of their work but to persons of about 35 years of age, with a substantial body of production to their credit. Eleven Canadian-born and two Canadian-trained but not native intellectual workers have already been Fellows, having become permanent residents of the United States, a qualification which will not in future be necessary. The more literary of these include two contributors to Saturday Night. Dr. Douglas Bush, University of Toronto, and the brilliant journalist and critic, Dr. Leon Joseph Edel, McGill. McGill trained four of the thirteen, Toronto and Dalhousie two each, Western Ontario and Saskatchewan one each, and the remaining three were educated in the States.





Canadian Youth May Determine the 1939 Election

BY ARMOUR MACKAY

THE Canadian Youth Congress movement is de-serving of a great deal more public respect and attention than it has received since the first Youth Council in Canada was organized in Toronto in 1935. That is the conclusion of one newspaperman who covered the recent sessions of the fourth Canadian Youth Congress in the Royal Alexandra Hotel in Winnipeg. It was the first national youth congress that he had attended, although eighteen months ago he had the privilege of observing and describing in these columns the first national conference of Canadian university students.

These young men and women who are working to make the Canadian Youth Congress a true parliament of young Canada, have something. What is more, if they continue with the same sanity and steadiness down the middle of the road, as they did at Winnipeg, in this organization Canada will have something. That something will be a training ground for her new generation of public men, the That something will be a training first to have learned, while still in the formative years, to work easily and in friendship with their contemporaries from the Maritimes and British Columbia, from Quebec, the Prairies and Ontario, from the universities, the trade unions, the churches, and the whole range of welfare and recreational

Divisions of Age

Discussion of youth organization in Canada is hampered by a queer dislike of mention of age distinctions. Some years ago, for example, at a meeting of historians in Montreal, the talk got on to the divisions of opinion in Canada. Some spoke of capitalism vs. communism, others of imperialism vs. nationalism, and still others of east and west. At

THE COLLECTOR

HE IS not sad who finds, within the terse And sordid prose of life, a little verse. He is not beaten who has stored a song Deep in his heart for hours dark and long.

He is not starved for beauty who can find, Hanging within the gallery of his mind. Pictures of loveliness that were, perchance Outlined by Life and colored by Romance.

He is not poor if he has laid away The jewel of one splendid, perfect day To lie, in all its scintillating grace, Against the drainess of the commonplace.

MABEL FREER LOVERINGE.

last a young Winnipeg professor speke out. "The deepest divisions in Canada today," he said, "are

The remark was not popular with the older know the trends in public affairs. Economic, political, regional and other divisions have become relatively respectable through sheer familiarity. But he who asserts that there are differences or divisions between Canada's generations is suspect. To talk in favor of Youth with a capital "Y" is to be regarded as a sissy, a whining weakling, a perpetual Peter Pan, or an agitator seeking fish in waters that he himself has troubled.

There is a healthy instinct behind this attitude. As late as fifteen years ago, the ambitious youngster studied and courted his elders as the quickest way to get on. Youth meant only a condition of immaturity, a handicap to be overcome as quickly as possible by the seasoning of experience. True, much had been said since 1919 of the duty of youth to make a new world. But in the meantime there was a living to get, and the elders had been gathering experience longest.

Why Youth Movement?

Thus, to many of those born before 1910, talk of Youth is abnormal, to be met with impatience. Why then is there a youth movement-youth councils, provincial, national and world youth congresses? Why, in brief, the Winnipeg meeting?

The answer is that the world has changed so

rapidly in the last fifty years that the experience of those born in each decade is markedly different from that of their elders or juniors. Those born since 1910, especially, are set apart from their elders by a background of four things-machinery, cities, the war, and unemployment.

The youth of today are the first generation to have lived all their lives amid modern machinerythe auto, the movies and the radio, and electrical appliances particularly. Also they are the first

generation to grow up since more than half the population of Canada moved into cities. Where most of their elders have a background of childhood and chores on the farm, most of today's youth grew up in the city. The result is a considerable difference in physique, stamina and outlook.

The third difference in the background of today's youth is that old scapegoat, the war. In the words of a city police inspector some years ago, discussing family conditions and youth training, "The war unettled people's minds so much that afterwards they didn't believe in anything enough to enforce it on their children." Those children are in their twenties

Lastly came the depression and unemployment. Year after year for a decade now, tens of thousands of boys and girls have come out of the schools and colleges and sought for work in vain. The whole picture is given in the Dominion Bureau of Statistics Census Monograph No. 9, issued two years ago but still little known. Here, indeed, is the "abnormal" in comparison with the experience of those of us orn on the sunny side of that fateful dividing line, 1910. So abnormal is this plight of youth in Canada—"the land of opportunity"—that imagination bogs down in the attempt to take it in. Here are the dispassionate words of the Dominion Bureau of

Economic Dependence

"Under post-war conditions it seems that a number equal to two-thirds of each year's crop of young men are continuously without occupation.

"Canadian industry in the last ten years absorbed only the youth who have come of age in nine years, and in the last twenty years only those who have come of age in eighteen years.

"The fact that industry for so long has come 10 per cent short of using the biological supply of youth should make it clear that the youth situation is not just a depression phenomenon but a deeply-rooted

"An attempt is made to gain a conception of the actual number of boys and young men of ages 15-24 lacking gainful occupation in 1936. The combined percentage of those without work due either to loss of employment or to never having been gainfully occupied appears to be over 16 per cent-

"In round numbers, this group approximates 155,000, or one and one half times the supply of new workers coming of age annually.

"Since nearly all of this group are non-farm boys, the average length of idleness for boys living in the



CANADIAN ANTI-AIRCRAFT DEFENSE is so limited in number of weapons as to be practically non-existent as a deterrent to potential enemies. Some steps have been taken but, as has been pointed out, most Canadians have no idea of the actual current position. These are Permanent Force gunners at gun drill.

city appears to be about two years.

Besides these, there is the large number occupied on the home farm without making money. About 70 per cent of farm workers are not receiving wages. These and many who are in school waiting for jobs must be considered as possible applicants for new

"The average young person on reaching the age of 20 in 1911 had earned twice as much as those reaching 20 in 1931. . . It might be said that they were independent on reaching the age of 18 in 1931, the age of 17 in 1921 and 16 in 1911. . . If the tendency remains unchecked, young people will in a few years be dependent on parents at the age of 20. The loss of independence has taken place entirely among young men and boys.

"Social effects of the increased dependency are suggested by the unusual fall in the marriage rate among the young people between 20 and 24 years of age (20 per cent for men and 13 per cent for women) as well as in the 100 per cent increase in the illegitimate birth rate from 1921 to 1931."

Unemployment, dependency, inability to marry, more and more illegitimate births—it is a depressing picture for Canadian youth that the 1931 census presented. What will the 1941 figures show?

It's A Big Problem

There is the prime reason for the Canadian Youth Congress. For five years after 1930, the young men and women of Canada waited for politicians to make good on their promises. Then, in the spirit of their forefathers that built Canada, they resorted to self-help-and organized. Youth Councils appeared all over the country and in 1936 the first Canadian Youth Congress was held at Ottawa. Since then the Dominion-Provincial Youth Training Program has been instituted. Much remains to be done before the measures recommended by Mr. A. B. Purvis and the National Employment commission are put into effect. But the young men and women represented in the Youth Congress have found that if they act to gether they can get results. With four years of increasing success behind them, they met in Winnipeg on July'1 to plan the next

The spirit of the Congress is illustrated in the words of one of the French-Canadian delegates, talking privately of how to make Canada a nation. "It's a big problem," he remarked, pensively. Then his face lit up and he pulled himself more erect. "But after all, it's the big problems that are interesting, is it not?"

It is the big problems-and the way those 360 delegates tackled them—that make the Youth Congress movement worthy of attention. Here are no young cubs showing off. Instead, here is a gathering of young adults facing the problems of making a living, of setting up homes, and building a nation fit for the children they hope to have. And this without fuss or la-de-da.

Here, as well, is the most representative group in Canada outside of the House of Commons-perhaps more than the House, when you consider the range of occupations, races, creeds and means represented. The delegates were drawn from the five largest denominations, 29 trade unions, 15 races, all six political parties, and scores of other organizations. No Roman Catholic groups were represented officially, but quite a number of Catholics were present as delegates from other bodies.

Competent Youth

By this sample, the future of Canada is in fairly competent hands. The average age of the delegates in the Congress was about 24. A good half of them had been making their way in the world since their teens. When they spoke of unemployment, of working conditions in the factory or on the farm, of schooling and apprenticeship, they spoke from first hand experience. When they spoke of foreign policy, it was the voice of the men who will be the first conscripted if war comes. When they spoke of Canadian unity, they did so as men and women who find the solution of their problems in war and peace blocked repeatedly by the wreck of Canada's constitution. They tackled these questions because on the answers to them depends the pattern of their daily lives. Other people's business they left strictly

That question of conscription is a good example of the standard of responsibility in the Congress. These

THE PICTURES

CONTINUING OUR FRONT PAGE PICTURES, we present further photographic reports of the calling up of the militia in Great Britain. LEFT: Queen Mary at Shorncliffe Camp, Folkestone, where she inspects the first batch of the "twenties" to go under canvas. Note the new service dress with the dome fasteners on the cuffs of the trousers. RIGHT: Mr. Hore-Belisha, the War Minister, chatting with some of the militiamen at the Queen's Depot, at Guildford.

young men all around us as we sit in the ballroom of the Royal Alexandra will be among the first to face the bullets if Europe goes mad. They are of the ages that England is conscripting now.

It is easy to discuss and vote conscription for

others. These young men have voted it for themselves. Conscription if anyone attacks Canadian soil—they were unanimous on that, French, English, Ukrainian, Conservative, Communist and all the rest of the 360 except twenty conscientious objectors. Conscription if Canada goes to war overseas in a democratic alliance against aggressors—they were nearly as unanimous, though with Quebec dissenting.

On national unity, their courtesy towards minorities and their cheery determination to understand could be imitated elsewhere with benefit to Canada. Youth training they discussed with knowledge. On industry and agriculture their leaders remarked the need of study, but many older bodies have shown less ballast. The Congress proceedings were not perfect by any means, but the members earned the respect of those who watched.

Common Denominator

Can they do anything, these young people? This is a federation of youth of all shades of opinion. What they want is to find their common denominator the things on which they agree and can uniteto get these things done, and to cross other bridges when they come to them.

Working thus, they have a powerful lever in all the political parties. The 1935 national elections were notable for the efforts of the party war horses

NEW ERA

THE glacier has gone and where a coil Of foaming river swept from icy gloom, Clear waves of sky enscroll dark hills of soil And daisy streams meander coasts of bloom.

The warming wind drifts pollen dust and spore, And carefree bird-songs lightly trill above Age-buried landscapes, as we feel once more Soft tides of generation, tides of love.

ALAN CREIGHTON.

to entice young people to staff the campaign machinery. The coming election is likely to see a greater effort than ever to overcome political sales resistance among the young. All this leaves young Canada in

a favorable bargaining position. The Youth Congress movement is given chief credit for the inauguration of the Dominion-Provincial Youth Training Plan. Perhaps it is not without significance that Parliament recently has extended the operation of the plan from one to three years and has voted nearly three times more money per year than hitherto. As Norman Levy, co-chairman of the first three Youth Congresses, drily remarked in his presidential report at Winnipeg: Everywhere the authorities will respond, as they have in the past, to the more active interest and representation of the youth movement and organizations.

It is only four years since the first Youth Council in Canada was organized at Toronto around a nucleus of League of Nations society, "Y", and United church groups. The Dominion Day week-end saw every province but Prince Edward Island send one or more delegates to Winnipeg for a Congress afterwards described as the most workmanlike and representative yet. The delegates represented close to 500,000 young men and women.

That growth in four years would have been impossible without the growth of a team spirit among young people drawn from many divisions of Canadian The attainment of that unity among all young Canadians now has become a major aim of the Congress members and leaders. The Winnipeg meeting showed that they know how to sink smaller differences in pursuit of the larger purpose. In a group so representative, that is good news for Canada.

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End of Leftward Drift in Washington A Well Rounded

Washington, D.C.

THE end of an era was definitely marked in the hour when John L. Lewis, leader of the Congress of Industrial Organizations, testifying before a Congressional Committee, described the Vice-President of the United States as "a labor-baiting, poker-playing, whisky-drinking, evil old man."

The word once uttered cannot be recalled, and Lewis' political power can never recover from the damage done to it by this extraordinary outburst of personal rancor. The adjectives could hardly have been better chosen if the purpose of their user had been to show how far he is from the traditional standards of United States public life. Even during the brief reign of prohibition, whisky drinking was never widely regarded as something of which an American must necessarily be ashamed, and in the present state of the law it is perfectly respectable. As for poker playing, it has for generations been regarded as one of the chief among the national virtues; and there is no reason to believe that it has been demoted from that position. The Americans are not, outside of matters of sex, a puritanical people, and such an attack as this upon the second citizen of the Republic reveals to them as in a lightning flash the difference between themselves and the man who for two years past has been openly aiming at the domination not only of their economic but of their political life.

Not Afraid of Lewis

During those two years the great majority of the Washington politicians, particularly of the Democratic party, have been abjectly afraid of Mr. Lewis. Less than twenty-four hours after the speech they showed that they were no longer afraid. It was not in the Senate, where the Vice-President belongs, but in the House of Representatives that a prolonged, tumultuous, and practically unanimous outburst of cheering greeted the statement read to the House by Representative Johnson declaring that "The Texas delegation have complete confidence in his honesty, integrity and ability." The Representatives were evidently glad of a chance to show the change that had taken place in their spirits in the last few months. There was a time when they did not seem to be sure whether their electors really wanted them to govern the country or preferred to have it governed from the headquarters of the C.I.O. They are much surer now that their electors want to stand by the Constitution; and they had a very shrewd intuition of what the popular reaction to the attack upon the Vice-President would be

The whole of that portion of Mr. Lewis' speech which related to Vice-President Garner was in the wrong note. It was class war stuff pure and simple; and the American public is getting very fed up with class war stuff. Mr. Lewis said that "Garner's knife is searching, searching for the quivering, pulsating heart of Labor," and went on: "I am against him officially, individually and personally, concretely and in the abstract, when his knife searches for the heart of my people." There is still a very large portion of American Labor which violently repudiates any claim of Mr. Lewis to talk about the whole of Ameri-

can Labor as "my people."

Lewis and Construction

It is the belief of the Washington politicians that the mental atmosphere among the great masses of the American voters, and especially outside of the big industrial cities, has very considerably changed in the last few months. The strikes of W. P. A. workers, demanding full union rates of wages on Government projects undertaken mainly by way of relief, have met with very little public sympathy; and this attitude is reflected in the Senate vote for an increase of working hours on such projects in order to bring them at least a little nearer to the condition of being self-liquidating.

Mr. Lewis' latest labor organizing campaign, directed at the building trades, is bound to be viewed less tolerantly than any of his previous efforts. There is already a very strong conviction that the cost of building is altogether too high, and that its level is determined largely by the wage rates and uneconomic regulations imposed by the building trade unions, while it is strongly suspected that the benefits of these rates and regulations flow quite as much to the organizers and officers of the unions as they do to the ordinary workers. Building differs from steel and automobiles, in that there is no rich and powerful corporation to take, or appear to take, the shock of suddenly increased wage rates. The employers are mostly small contractors, and the conditions of the industry are such that any increase in costs must be immediately passed on to the ultimate consumer, namely the purchaser of the house. To an altogether exceptional degree, therefore, a strike in the building trades is a strike against the small citizen, the common man who wants to own his own home.

Labor Politics

Mr. Lewis' attack upon the field of the construction industries, which are the strongest field of the A.F. of L., is generally held to be a reprisal for the A.F. of L. action in chartering a union in his own special field of mining, to compete with his United Mine Workers. It is a mere coincidence that it occurs in the field which, more than any other, is looked to for a lead in the process of business revival, and that it is highly likely to choke that revival just as it was showing signs of vigor. The Wall Street Journal says that the Lewis move "can only accentuate the current reaction against all organized labor, which is visible in Congress and outside it and has been commented on in these col-umns recently." It will unquestionably appear to many impartial minds as if Mr. Lewis regarded the war between himself and President Green of the A.F. of L. as vastly more important than the general interests of the country.

Cleaning Primaries

Another sign of the growing self-confidence of Congress, or rather its growing belief that it, rather



UNCLE SAM'S BOMB-PROOF SHELTER

than the President, the socialistic New Dealers or the militant left-wing labor leaders, possesses the confidence of the voters, is the bill which went through with very little public comment last week, prohibit-ing the participation of federal employees in the party primaries—which in the United States are official preliminary elections held under government supervision. This change deprives the Administration of one of its most important weapons, and constitutes a major setback for the New Deal regarded as a political organism and not as a social-economic doctrine. For one of the results of the New Deal has been the building up of a vast political army of job-holders dependent upon the executive branch of the government, and having little of the oldstyle allegiance to the local Representatives and Senators. To exclude these job-holders from the primaries will not by any means entirely curb their power; but it is an important step in that direction, and it marks the beginning of a war between the President's machine and the Congressional machines which is bound to have a tremendous effect upon the coming elections.

Congress is now expected to wind up its labors before the end of the current week. It is now unlikely to do anything effective about agriculture, and what it has done, in the way of export bonuses, is

contrary to the principle of the reciprocal trade agreements and is widely believed to be largely responsible for the unprecedentedly low price of wheat. It has done nothing about the railroads. But in several other respects it has moved the national policy nearer to sanity and the laws of supply and demand than it has been for years. The latest Standard Statistics bulletin says: "Even the modest improvement in the relief set-up, together with the enactment of the revised tax law, the vote for an investigation of the National Labor Relations Board, and the passage of the Hatch Bill to take politics out of relief indicates that an approach is being made toward clarification of the mess that has been created by the confused legislation of the past several years." The Whaley-Eaton Service notes that the Hatch Bill—the exclusion of federal employees from primaries, referred to above—"is directly aimed at Roosevelt. It will not greatly hurt Congressmen (they will know how to get around it). but experts believe it can determine control of the next Democratic National Convention."

There is a theory among many observers of the political scene that the mind of the American public has been exclusively occupied with domestic problems for too long, and is quite ready to be diverted to some other subject, such as foreign affairs.

FROM WEEK TO WEEK

Of Royal Governors

BY B. K. SANDWELL

MR. WARD PRICE, one of the ablest and most experienced of the British journalists who visited Canada with the King and Queen, has been setting forth in a British periodical his views on the present requirements of the post of Governor General of Canada. He describes the choice of Lord Tweedsmuir's successor as one of the most important problems which the British Government will have to solve in the near future. This will be something of a surprise to the Canadian people, who have become accustomed to the idea embodied in the Statute of Westminster, that the Governor General is in no way the agent or representative of the British Government, and have sup-posed that his appointment was mainly a matter between the King himself and the Canadian Government, with some obligation to admit the Canadian Leader of the Opposition to the consultations.

We suspect that Mr. Ward Price did not have time to establish many contacts with representatives

of Canadian thought; and this suspicion is strength-ened by his evident belief that the Canadian people have disapproved of the present Governor General for his utterance of the dictum that the first loyalty of Canadians is to Canada. We know of very few native Canadians, and not many Canadians by adopnative Canadians, and not many Canadians by adoption who have been here any length of time, who did not welcome that utterance as the most valuable contribution to be made to Canadian national unity by a Governor General in many a long year. Ward Price further disapproves, and thinks that Canadians disapprove, of the selection of a British commoner, ennobled ad hoc, for the post of Governor General, and feels that what Canadians now need is a member of the Royal Family, a conclusion at which he arrives on the strength of the enthusiasm displayed during the visit of the King and Queen.

This is a thesis which is open to considerable questioning. What Canadians do unquestionably need is a Governor General of high character, notable wisdom, and unimpeachable dignity. We have had such a Governor General for several years, and we shall be more fussy about these things in the future than we have been in the past, especially in view of the fact that we now have, through our Prime Minister, a considerable say in the selection of the candidate. It is, obviously, also of vital importance that the King's representative at Rideau Hall should possess the unqualified personal con-fidence of His Majesty, in whose place and stead he stands before the Canadian people. These requisites are not necessarily to be found more easily in members of that very limited group constitut-ing the Royal Family, or even in the ancient nobil-ity of Great Britain, than in the abler commoners in British public life.

Right of Approval

We doubt very greatly whether a Governor Gen eral becomes a more acceptable substitute for His Majesty by being related to him by blood. Moreover, if there is a special advantage in having a Royal Governor General in Canada in 1941, there is the same advantage in 1951 and so on; and if there is an advantage in Canada there is an advantage in Australia and in South Africa; and logical pursuit of this idea would land us eventually in the condition of having all the vice-royalties of the Commonwealth permanently distributed among the

members of the Royal Family-who might all be in a state of great mutual confidence one with another, and who might very possibly be quite the opposite. Such a system, in addition to being of very dubious benefit to intra-Commonwealth rela-tionships, would practically nullify the right of approval or disapproval possessed by the Dominions, since no Dominion would care to express a candid disapproval of the particular Royal Duke who might be offered to it.

It is of the first importance for the proper working of the proper working of the proper working of the proper working the property working the proper working the property working the proper working the property working the proper

working of our present constitutional system that we should always be able to see past the Governor General to the King, whose image or mouthpiece he really is. This would certainly not be facilitated by having Royal Dukes as Governors General, since their own personalities would be much too important in the picture. The case of Australia, to which the Duke of Kent was appointed towards the close of last year, is somewhat special; Australia is a very long way off, and may possibly be beyond reach at present for a personal visit by His Majesty, and the visit to Canada was probably under consideration when the appointment was made, so that a desire to give the antipodean Dominion some compensation for not seeing the King himself was probably a factor in the policy. But generally speaking it is most desirable that the office should illustrate (in the ancient sense) its occupant rather than the occupant the office, and that we should look upon the occupant of the office as His Majesty's right trusty and well-beloved servant and not as somebody functioning in his own right. There is only one King, and the Royal Dukes are as much his subjects as anybody else—a fact which it may be easy enough to remember in England where there are a lot of them, but harder in Canada where there would never be more than one at a time.

Record of the Past

History does not record that Royal personages have been more successful than others when representing the Crown. The Duke of Connaught, while personally one of the best beloved of Canada's Governors General, is revealed in Sir Robert Borden's Memoirs as having precipitated something in the nature of a major crisis by his conviction, during the early years of the war, that his royal blood and his military rank entitled him to interfere in the management of the Canadian forces; one can understand his feelings, but his attitude was totally at variance with every concept of constitutional government.

There is the further objection, in countries of only moderate wealth like Canada, that the social strain of living up to the supposed standards of Royalty produces an unhealthy condition in the capital city. This is obviously a matter which depends more on the personality of the Governor General and his wife than on their rank; but if they are inclined to attach importance to the more costly paraphernalia of court life it is far more difficult for the local people to resist their tendencies if they have H.R.H. in front of their names than if they are an ordinary peer and peeress. The objection to an extravagant court is particularly strong in Canada, where it is fairly certain to attract to Ottawa some of the least desirable elements of the wealthy but aristocracy-less Republic to the south.

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HOLIDAY

O MISCHIEVOUS and disrespectful girl, Hear now the fate I do pronounce for thee: Your hair, in permanents, shall slickly curl; Strait girdles be a smart necessity. At golf you'll wear great earrings all of pearl; Screen journals shall your favorite reading be; You'll marry Cyril (and you'll call him Serl) And prattle glibly of Society.

You'll carry calla lilies as a bride; Your honeymoon?—Bermuda?—(But of course!) No neighbors' doings will escape unspied; Great, greasy chocolates you'll eat in force; Eyes blank and secret; lips mean, prim, and dried!— Now, picture this, and wriggle with remorse.

NO, NO, sweet heart!—It grew too sour a jest.
Come, shall we bathe?—Or read in Rupert
Brooke?
(What if you did slip nettles down my chest!)

Or still drowse on within this upland nook? Or still drowse on within this upland nook? The world and its dead hand can never wrest That lovely laughing candor from your look, Nor scrabble out some paltry palimpsest From your fair scroll of Beauty's golden book.

Too gay, too wise to feel blase or bored From pettiness your pride shall keep you free; 'Gainst shams your wit still be a shining sword,— Your heart still tender toward earth's misery. By me, you know, you ever are adored; And—pooh for Cyril!—you shall marry me.



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DO YOU HOLD BACK YOUR MOTOR?

Poor oil fails to seal the pistons. lets valves get sticky

Poor lubrication wastes power ...

WASTES GASOLINE ...

Great American

THE WEEK IN CANADA

Arrived:

In Quebec, Que., aboard the Empress of Britain, Eugene Schnelma, 70-year-old member of the famous



firm of Schneider-Creusot, With him as his wife and nis Canadian host, A. Simard of Marine Industries, Sorel, Que. Asked why he had come Canada, Mr chneider for some fishing. Asked if he would go to Sorel, Que., he admitted that he might. Before

any more ques-tions could be posed the French arms anufacturer was whisked away by Mr. Simard whose name had not appeared on the passenger lists. While Mr. Schneider would say nothing of his plans beyond "I am just here for a holiday," most-expressed opinion was that he would survey locations in the Province of Quebec for the establishment of an arms manufacturing plant

Gutted:

The farm of CHARLES STREET, near Brantford, Ont., by flames. Loss in the spectacular blaze was estimated at \$5,000. Great flames painted a lurid dancing arc in the sky visible all over the countryside and hundreds of



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ople attempted to reach the farm. Delivered: traffic jam quickly developed that ogged up the road for the whole 3 miles that separated the farm from the city. And through most of the excitement Farmer Street slept like a bear in the middle of winter. Said he: "I didn't know what was going on until they had already started to get things out. The neighbors got here and apparently thought I was out so they didn't bother to wake me up. The dog finally woke me". Besides the loss in the fire, Street lost most of the uncut wheat in the fields when motorists, unable to move on the road, Irove through the fields and flatcened out the grain. Philosophical, phlegmatic Mr. Street's only comment on his trampled grain was: "I would have done the same thing myself, no doubt. Those car drivers were really excited".

Copped:





Vancouver golfer turned in an unbeatable game to card a 67 over the difficult Mount Bruno, Que., - 3 under par-in the morning round, against Martell's 73. Relying chiefly on a rusty old putter which he "took" from an uncle 10 years ago and which he has never relinquished, Black terminated the

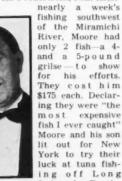
match on the 30th green when he sank a 10-foot putt for a birdie 3. Son of Davey Black, runner-up for the Canadian Open in 1911 and 4 times Canadian Professional Golfers' Association champion, Ken Black is the first to take the Canadian amateur title back to the West. He promised to defend it at Winnipeg

Thriving:

On the farm of WILLIAM WRAITH at Langside, north of Lucknow, Ont., a 2-months-old animal that is reputedly half cow and half deer. The animal leaps fences with all the grace and abandon of a fawn and has ears twice as large as any calf. A sprightly creature, its rear quarters are shaggycoated, in contrast to its front quarters which are covered with silky hair, and when Farmer Wraith was burn-ing off the horns of his calves he dis-covered that little "Ferdinand" was born of a Durham cow which had been lost in the bush last Fall where it had frequently been seen in the company of a dashing buck deer. Because of its propensity for ambling over fences and heading for parts own, the animal is kept tied up most of the time.

Departed:

VICTOR MOORE, veteran of 40 years on the stage and in pictures, and his son Bob, from Fredericton, N.B. After



only 2 fish-a 4and a 5-pound grilse — to show his efforts. They cost him \$175 each. Declaring they were "the most expensive fish I ever caught" Moore and his son lit out for New York to try their uck at tuna fishing off Long Island. To the

musical comedy star, the outstanding feature of his New Brunswick visit was the fact that he slept under blankets on July 20. He has just finished a 39-weeks run as "Stinky Goodhue," ambassador to Russia, in and Bell Spewacks' Broadway musical comedy hit, "Leave It To Me."

By REV. CHARLES EVAN JAYNES, 9year-old son of a Riverside, Califor-nia, preacher and the youngest ordained minister in the world, a series of sermons, in the Four Square Gospel Lighthouse in Vancouver, B.C. A chubby little bobbed-haired boy in a black and white satin suit, the Rev. Master Jaynes ex-

plained the attrac tion that drew him to his chosen pro it was the call of the Lord. I saved at 21/2 and I started this work when I was 3. am a preacher be-cause the Lord intended me to preach. The Lord inspires me when I preach." The



precocious Charles has occupied pulpits in 128 of the largest American cities-12 in the past 6 months and has actually married several couples since he was ordained by the International Ministerial Association in 1937. Asked if he would perform a marriage ceremony in Canada, he pondered portentously before replying: "Now that's a difficult question. You see, I don't know how your laws work up here. But show me anybody who wants to get married in the United States and I'll marry 'em right away". His comparison of California and Canada: "California is just a man-made country. I have come to Canada to preach because I believe Canada to preach because I believe Canada is the work of God." His hobby: "I love drums. I have a set but my bass drum is broken. If I had a good bass drum, I'd be glad to go behind the barn and pound it to pieces." Possessed of a "camera mind," the boy preacher can memor-ize whole chapters of scripture, preach 30-minute sermons without notes, and answer the most involved questions without faltering for a word. Since he started preaching he has refused 3 Hollywood contracts. His reason:

By HON. G. HOWARD FERGUSON, ex-Premier of Ontario and Canadian High Commissioner to London, his Kemptville, Ont.,

"Our work is with the Lord."



The purchaser was Norman MacLeod of the Ottawa Press Gallery. In making complete the renunciation of the agricultural phase of his car-eer, Mr. Ferguson other two farms in Oxford and South Gower Townships were for sale too. His reason for putting

farm property which he pur-chased in 1906.

his farms on the block: "I'm 250 miles from Toronto here and lately I've had to do most of my farming by remote control. Not that things haven't been running well. I'll be disappointed if our oat crop doesn't go 70 or 80 bushels to the acre, and the hay harvest averaged 2½ tons." The 750 The 750 apple trees and the 700 hens on the nomestead" have been liberal producers too. Mr. Ferguson is president of the Crown Life Insurance Com-pany, in which position he succeeded the late Sir Robert Borden

Crossed:

The bicycle paths of ARTHUR HATFIELD, 47, of Yarmouth, N.S., and ERNEST CHAMPOUX, 25, of Vancouver, Hatfield has been guaranteed a job in Yarmouth if he makes the trip to Vancouver and back, supporting himself en route. It is his cross-country bicycle attempt and "the last, believe me". His story: started out when a Yarmouth ployer said that with young fellows today, if there was one job open and 1,000 boys to choose for it, likely not one would be enterprising enough to handle it. I decided to show him. I'll be back for a clerical position he's promised me—in a bank—sometime next year". Already he has been laid next year". up 6 weeks with 2 broken ribs and a



Colour," famed throughout the world is peculiar to the British Service. It is a symbol of that reverence for pageantry and tradi-tion which animates the heart of the Empire. Equally British is Craven Mixture tobacco first blended in Carreras little shop in London's West End to the personal requirements of the Third Earl of Craven. The same Craven tobacco, blended in the same old way, awaits your pipe today, the tobacco in whose fragrance and character lay the inspiration for Barrie's immortal tribute - " a tobacco to live for."



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broken leg, sustained when he lost control of his bicycle and crashed through a culvert. Champoux, on the other hand, is a cleaner by trade. When business slumped badly in Vanouver, he outfitted his bicycle with a niniature cleaning plant and started

out on an "educational" trans-Canada jaunt to Halifax. The two met in Cuebec city last week.

Home Again:

From England, SIR EDWARD BEATTY, president of the Canadian Pacific tailway, convinced that "We may still lope for a peaceful solution of the world's troubles". His impressions of England: "....it is possible to say one or two things very definitely. The first is that the resolution of the people of Great Britain and its government to take every step in the

way of preparedness for any eventuality is more in evidence than ever before. The second is that the resolution of the govern ment of Great Britain to prevent any interference with the freedom independent European countries and the acquisition of more territory by ag-gression has received the practi-cally unanimous



support of a 11 elements of the population". Further comments: ".... I have returned with the distinct conviction that, while the desire for peace and the abhorrence of war as a method of settling inter-national disagreements is deep-seated in the British people, it is at least equalled in intensity by their determination to be ready to preserve freedom in the world and not submit to the whims of the dictators. I found the people of Great Britain free from any hysteria, combining in an effort for national defence which I do not believe has been matched since the concluding years of the Great War'



THIS COMING ELECTION

A Politician Who Also Acts In Plays

BART SULLIVAN

This is his first excursion

His first effort assisted in the elec-

After the 1934 election he ran and was elected as a vice-president of the West Hamilton Liberal Association.

He has never been associated with

used to express newspapers.

helped Mitch get elected."

IT WOULDN'T take much padding for Bart G. Sullivan to play the part of Falstaff.

The new secretary of the National Liberal Committee for Ontario is probably the only politician of any prominence now in Canada who not only likes amateur theatricals but directs, plays, and takes part in them.

He has only one hobby—acting, directing and seeing plays.
"I have seen all the great actors in the last thirty years."
He has been in amateur theatricals

since he was nineteen years of age, and he is now 51. His new job gives him a chance to take the boards be-

fore a wider audience.

He was born on his parents' farm at Carlisle, Ontario, about ten miles from Hamilton. Except for the last year in Toronto he has lived in Mayor Bill Morrison's territory since he was eleven years old.

He has not done any acting in Toronto but he was director of the Players' Guild of Hamilton for three seasons. He wasn't fired.

IN 1930, under his direction, his group won the first Western On-tario Drama Festival. He showed he was not a one-team man when he directed the Loretto Players of Hamilton whose only appearance in 1937 won the second place shield in the Western Ontario Festival. He took a

part in that one too. Before he became Ontario's Direc-Mr. Sullivan won the award for the tor of Travel and Publicity he was best male performance at that Festi-al. The play was two scenes from "David Copperfield". The group re-tived "the most unstitted praise from president of the Hamilton Liberal writing. The closest he came to newspaper or publicity was when he the adjudicator there.'

But at Ottawa! For the same work the adjudicator handed out "the most scathing criticism imaginable. And Hector Charlesworth of Saturday Night added to it. And I wrote a letter telling him so. And you can remind him of it for me."

MR. SULLIVAN has never held nor does he at present intend to hold can elective office.

What is more he says he was not remind him of it for me."

remind him of it for me."

He denies he is a prima donna. "I learned something of politics from the Western Ontario Drama League. After that experience nothing can be

"I have acted in some of the best plays. I only like the best. I have taken parts in Maugham's 'Circle' and Barrie's 'Dear Brutus'."

Mr. Sullivan prefers the use of Bart. His full name is Bartholomew George. "But if you use that please remember I was named after the fighting Apostle. But a long time ago I discarded the Sullivan system of self-defence for the Solomon system. 'A soft answer turneth away wrath'."

His father died when he was eleven wars all. He left scheel and started.

years old. He left school and started to work. While he was working he went to night school and got as far as completing his first year of High School. He also took a night business

His father and mother were born in Canada, but his grandparents came from Ireland. His tather was from County Kerry. He is, of course, a Roman Catholic, but he doesn't belong to the Knights of Columbus. In fact is a strange creature for a politician-he belongs to not a single club or lodge.

HE HELD one job for thirty years, but in the last year he has held

He started with the American Express Company driving a waggon and stayed with them and their successors until June, 1938. Then he went to the Ontario Civil Service.

Before he left the Railway Express

he was district representative. Work in foundries, work as a grocer's messenger, driving a bread waggon and trotting horses at a race track were some of his jobs before he went into the business of express-

"You can say I'm a self-made man if there is any 'made' to it." Always a Liberal partisan he has



H. W. BRODIE, Montreal, overseas passenger manager of the Canadian Pacific Railway for the past nine years, and well known in transportation circles throughout Canada, United States, Great Britain and the Continent, Australia and New Zealand, who retired on June 30 on pension after 44 years of service. In the early days of his railroad career, Mr. Brodie was chief clerk for the passenger department at Montreal from 1896 to 1900. I'e and Mrs. Brodie will reside in Vancouver, B.C., where Mr. Brodie was general passenger agent for the C.P.R. from 1910 to 1922.

promised a senate appointment or any other when he took over his present Harry Johnson, Mr. Hepburn's or-

ganizer, successful in two provincial campaigns and one federal one, couldn't play ball because of the boss' love for Prime Minister King.

That is why Bart G. Sullivan had to fill a new post created by Senator Norman Lambert, Mr. King's man.

Despite what the papers say, Mr Sullivan sticks by the statement: "So far as I have been able to observe there has been no split in the Liberal party in Ontario.'

After the 1937 provincial election,
Mr. Sullivan brought peace to the
warring factions in Hamilton.
One of the reasons for his appoint-

ment is the hope that lightning will strike twice in the same cause

THE election results? "Our chances in Ontario are excellent. I am not conceding the loss of a single scat in this province. Not one. I'm sure of

Mr. Sullivan admits he never was a

His initial political experience dates from that election and in Hamilton pessimist.

He is married, has two sons and two daughters. He is also a grand-father—a boy and a g'rl.

He never smokes. "I take only a very rare cocktail."

He is an ardent baseball fan but has tion of Hon. T. B. McQuesten, the Hepburn minister of highways.

never taken part in any sport.
"I started to work at too young an

age to ever learn to play."
"I read only biographical sketches—that's what I like."

Highest point in his career: "I went to see Mitch and told him thigh I was taking on and handed in my resignation. He said 'Bart, you've done a swell job. If you ever need another come and see me.' And just R. SULLIVAN has never held nor a short time earlier, Mr. King took my does he at present intend to hold hand and said 'I hope to solicit your v. elective office. services.'

What is more he says he was not thrills." Those were my bigges





"NO TRUST PASSING." This sign, which is familiar to tourists who motor through one of the little fishing villages between Halifax and Peggy's Cove in search of the picturesque, leaves most of them rather bewildered. Only a few guess, rightly, that it is a phonetic rendering of "No Trespassing." - Photo by "Jay."



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oil" - made of the world's most prized crude oil

Poor lubrication

WASTES GASOLINE ...

wastes power ...

Change to

Ansurance Companies

THE WEEK IN CANADA

Arrived:

In Quebec, Que., aboard the Em-70-year-o'd member of the famous French armament



firm of Schneider-Creusot, With him as his wife and nis Canadian host, A. Simard of Marine Industries Sorel, Que. Asked why he had come to Canada, Mr. Schneider replied 'for some fishing." Asked if he would go to Sorel, Que., ne admitted that he might. Before more ques-

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Copped:

By KEN BLACK, 27-year-old British Columbian, the Canadian Amateur Golf Championship, after 7 years of trying, when he drubbed Harry Martell of Edmonton, Alta., 8 and 6. Martell, the tournament giant-killer, was expected to give Black a tough tussle, but the Vancouver golfer



turned in an unbeatable game to card a 67 over the difficult Mount difficunt
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3 under par-in the morning round, against Martell's 73. Relying chiefly on a rusty old putter which he "took" from an uncle 10 years ago and which he has Black quished, terminated

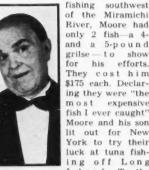
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By REV. CHARLES EVAN JAYNES, 9year-old son of a Riverside, Califor-nia, preacher and the youngest ordained minister in the world, a series of sermons, in the Four Square Gospel Lighthouse in Vancouver, B.C. A chubby little bobbed-haired boy in a black and white satin suit, the Rev. Master Jaynes ex-plained the attrac-

tion that drew him to his chosen pro fession by: "I felt was the call the Lord. saved at 21/2 I started this work when I was 3. am a preacher be cause the I intended me preach. The Lord inspires me when I preach." The



precocious Charles has occupied pulpits in 128 of the largest American cities—12 in the past 6 months—and has actually married several couples since he was ordained by the Inter-national Ministerial Association in 1937. Asked if he would perform a marriage ceremony in Canada, he pondered portentously before replying: "Now that's a difficult question You see, I don't know how your laws work up here. But show me anybody who wants to get married in the United States and I'll marry 'em right away". His comparison of California and Canada: "California is just a man-made country. I have come to Canada to preach because I believe Canada is the work of God." His hobby: "I love drums. I have a set but my bass drum is broken. If I had a good bass drum, I'd be glad to go behind the barn and pound it to pieces." Possessed of a "camera mind," the boy preacher can memor-Possessed of a "camera ize whole chapters of scripture, preach 30-minute sermons without notes, and answer the most involved questions without faltering for a word. Since he started preaching he has refused 3 Hollywood contracts. His reason: "Our work is with the Lord."

Sold:

By HON. G. HOWARD FERGUSON, ex-Premier of Ontario and Canadian High Commissioner to London, his



which he pur-chased in 1906. The purchaser was Norman MacLeod the Ottawa Press Gallery. In making complete the renunciation Home Again: of his carer, Mr. Ferguson disclosed that his other two n Oxford and South Gower Townships were for sale too. His reason for putting

Kemptville, Ont., farm property

his farms on the block: "I'm 250 mile from Toronto here and lately I've had to do most of my farming by remote control. Not that things haven't been running well. I'll be disappointed if our oat crop doesn't go 70 or 80 bushels to the acre, and the hay harvest averaged 2½ tons." The 750 apple trees and the 700 hens on the 'homestead" have been liberal producers too. Mr. Ferguson is president of the Crown Life Insurance Company, in which position he succeeded the late Sir Robert Borden.

Crossed:

The bicycle paths of ARTHUR HAT-FIELD, 47, of Yarmouth, N.S., and ERNEST CHAMPOUX, 25, of Vancouver, B.C. Hatfield has been guaranteed a job in Yarmouth if he makes the trip to Vancouver and back, supporting himself en route. It is his first cross-country bicycle attempt and "the last, believe me". His story: "I started out when a Yarmouth employer said that with young fellows today, if there was one job open and 1,000 boys to choose for it, likely not one would be enterprising enough to handle it. I decided to show him. I'll be back for a clerical position he's promised me-in a bank-sometime next year". Already he has been laid up 6 weeks with 2 broken ribs and a



pro pro onl dir

Colour," famed throughout the world is peculiar to the British Service. It is a symbol of that reverence for pageantry and tradition which animates the heart of the Empire. Equally British is Craven Mixture tobacco first blended in Carreras little shop in London's West End to the personal requirements of the Third Earl of Craven. The same Craven tobacco, blended in the same old way, awaits your pipe today, the tobacco in whose fragrance and character lay the inspiration for Barrie's immortal tribute - " a





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L. G. GIRVAN, 67 Yonge St., Toronto

broken leg, sustained when he lost control of his bicycle and crashed through a culvert. Champoux, on the other hand, is a cleaner by trade. When business slumped badly in Van-couver, he outfitted his bicycle with a niniature cleaning plant and started out on an "educational" trans-Canada igunt to Halifax. The two met in Quebec city last week.

From England, SIR EDWARD BEATTY. resident of the Canadian Pacific tailway, convinced that "We may still lope for a peaceful solution of the world's troubles". His impressions of England: "....it is possible to say one or two things very definitely. The first is that the resolution of the people of Great Britain and its government to take every step in the

vay of preparedness for any eventuality is more in evidence than ever before. The second s that the resolution of the govern-Great Britain to prevent any interference with the freedom independent European countries and the acquisition of more territory by ag-gression has re-ceived the practi-



cally unanimous support of all elements of the population". Further omments: ".... I have returned with the distinct conviction that, while the desire for peace and the abhorrence of war as a method of settling international disagreements is deep-seated in the British people, it is at least equalled in intensity by their determination to be ready to preserve freedom in the world and not submit to the whims of the dictators. I found the people of Great Britain free from any hysteria, combining in an effort for national defence which I do not believe has been matched since the concluding years of the Great War"



THIS COMING ELECTION

A Politician Who Also Acts In Plays

BART SULLIVAN

His initial political experience dates

from that election and in Hamilton alone. This is his first excursion

His first effort assisted in the elec-tion of Hon. T. B. McQuesten, the Hepburn minister of highways. After the 1934 election he ran and

as elected as a vice-president of the Yest Hamilton Liberal Association.

Before he became Ontario's Direc-

He has never been associated with

MR. SULLIVAN has never held nor

does he at present intend to hold

used to express newspapers.

en elective office.

helped Mitch get elected."

outside.

BY S.B.J.

IT WOULDN'T take much padding for Bart G. Sullivan to pay the part of Falstaff.

The new secretary of the National Liberal Committee for Ontario is probably the only politician of any prominence now in Canada who not only likes amateur theatricals but directs, plays, and takes part in them.
He has only one hobby—acting,

directing and seeing plays. 'I have seen all the great actors in

Thave seen all the great actors in the last thirty years."

He has been in amateur theatricals since he was nineteen years of age, and he is now 51. His new job gives him a chance to take the boards be-

fore a wider audience. He was born on his parents' farm at Carlisle, Ontario, about ten miles from Hamilton. Except for the last year in Toronto he has lived in Mayor Bill Morrison's territory since he was eleven years old.

He has not done any acting in Toronto but he was director of the Players' Guild of Hamilton for three casons. He wasn't fired.

I^N 1930, under his direction, his group won the first Western Ontario Drama Festival. He showed he was not a one-team man when he directed the Loretto Players of Hamilton whose only appearance in 1937 on the second place shield in the Western Ontario Festival. He took a part in that one too.

tor of Travel and Publicity he was Mr. Sullivan won the award for the best male performance at that Festipresident of the Hamilton Liberal al. The play was two scenes from "David Copperfield". The group re-Association. David Copperfield". The group fe-ived "the most unstinted praise from the adjudicator there." Be has here to closest he came to newspaper or publicity was when he

But at Ottawa! For the same work the adjudicator handed out "the most seathing criticism imaginable. And Hector Charlesworth of SATURDAY NIGHT added to it. And I wrote a letter telling him so. And you can remind him of it for me."

He denies he is a prima donna. "I learned something of politics from the Western Ontario Drama League. After that experience nothing can be too bad."

"I have acted in some of the best plays. I only like the best. I have taken parts in Maugham's 'Circle' and 'Dear Brutus'.'

Mr. Sullivan prefers the use of Bart. His full name is Bartholomew George.
"But if you use that please remember was named after the fighting postle. But a long time ago I discarded the Sullivan system of self-defence for the Solomon system. 'A soft answer turneth away wrath'."

His father died when he was eleven years old. He left school and started to work. While he was working he went to night school and got as far as completing his first year of High School. He also took a night business

His father and mother were born in Canada, but his grandparents came from Ireland. His tather was from County Kerry. He is, of course, a Roman Catholic, but he doesn't belong to the Knights of Columbus. In fact he is a strange creature for a politician-he belongs to not a single club or lodge

HE HELD one job for thirty years but in the last year he has held

He started with the American Express Company driving a waggon and stayed with them and their successors until June, 1938. Then he went to the Ontario Civil Service.

Before he left the Railway Express was district representative.

Work in foundries, work as a grocer's messenger, driving a bread waggon and trotting horses at a race track were some of his jobs before he went into the business of express-

"You can say I'm a self-made man if there is any 'made' to it."

Always a Liberal partisan he has been active only since 1934, "when I



H. W. BRODIE, Montreal, overseas H. W. BRODIE, Montreal, overseas passenger manager of the Canadian Pacific Railway for the past nine years, and well known in transportation circles throughout Canada, United States, Great Britain and the Continent, Australia and New Zealand, who retired on June 30 on pension after 44 years of service. In the early days of his railroad career, Mr. Brodie was chief clerk for the passenger department at Montreal from 1896 to 1900. I'e and Mrs. Brodie will reside in Pe and Mrs. Brodie will reside in Vancouver, B.C., where Mr. Brodie was general passenger agent for the C.P.R. from 1910 to 1922.

promised a senate appointment or any other when he took over his present

Harry Johnson, Mr. Hepburn's organizer, successful in two provincial campaigns and one federal one, couldn't play ball because of the boss'

love for Prime Minister King.
That is why Bart G. Sullivan had to fill a new post created by Senator Norman Lambert, Mr. King's man.

Despite what the papers say, Mr. Sullivan sticks by the statement: "So far as I have been able to observe there has been no split in the Liberal party in Ontario." After the 1937 provincial election,

Mr. Sullivan brought peace to the warring factions in Hamilton.

One of the reasons for his appointment is the hope that lightning will strike twice in the same cause.

THE election results? "Our chances in Ontario are excellent. I am not conceding the loss of a single seat in this province. Not one. I'm sure of

Mr. Sullivan admits he never was a pessimist.

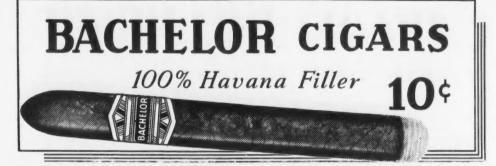
He is married, has two sons and two daughters. He is also a grand-father—a boy and a g'rl.

He never smokes. "I take only a very rare cocktail."

He is an ardent baseball fan but has

never taken part in any sport.
"I started to work at too young an age to ever learn to play." "I read only biographical sketches that's what I like."

Highest point in his career: "I went to see Mitch and told him the job I was taking on and handed in my resignation. He said 'Bart, you've done a swell job. If you ever need another come and see me.' And just a short time earlier, Mr. King took my hand and said 'I hope to solicit your services.' Those were my biggest What is more he says he was not thrills."





"NO TRUST PASSING." This sign, which is familiar to tourists who motor through one of the little fishing villages between Halifax and Peggy's Cove in search of the picturesque, leaves most of them rather bewildered. Only a few guess, rightly, that it is a phonetic rendering of "No Trespassing."—Photo by "Jay."



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All Work and No Play for Carol Today

Bucharest, Rumania.

THE Americanization of Europe usually isn't a pretty thing, and I have never seen a more blatant example of the process than that going ahead full blast in Bucharest to-day. The change in the face of the city since my last visit four years ago is incredible: I would say that half of the downtown section has been pulled down and re-built, or is now being re-built. Dozens and dozens of huge new buildings are under con-struction, all in the plain style which, for lack of a better excuse, is called "modern."

There is no particular loss in the destruction of old Bucharest. It was a hopeless maze, with little distinctive character and no outstanding build-ings; the Rumanians have never built to endure. What character the new Bucharest will have and how long it will endure are both questions to which the hasty construction and complete lack of any new Rumanian style give a dubious answer. The effect at present is rather of a Gdynia being super-imposed on a Balkan village. A notable work of beautification has Kisseleff quarter, where an unsavory marsh has been turned into a beautiful chain of little lakes, around which terrace restaurants and yacht clubs

BY WILLSON WOODSIDE

its luxury hotels, big new American cars and expensive restaurant life, among such general poverty. This is partly due to the flamboyancy of the Rumanian character, and partly to the inflation of the currency.

Lots of Nice New Bills

I was not long in meeting this. Going to the bank to cash a traveller's cheque (the process took just over an hour; organization and efficiency are not Rumanian strong points), people all around me were carrying away packages of 200,000, 300,000, 400,000, and even half a million lei, nearly all in nice new bills. I felt like a piker counting out my two thin thousandlei notes and my eight 100-lei coins —which cost me 70c each but were only nickel pieces of about the size and appearance of a Canadian five-cent piece. And I soon began to get angry when I tried to buy 70c worth with them. I have always noticed a tendency to hold in contempt a currency whose unit was very small and coinage unimposing. But I have never seen a currency held in such contempt as the leu.

exchange rate of the leu, but on the "black market" value, which is around has sprung into being.

Bucharest is, in fact, gripped in a raging boom, a boom which is unlike those I have been through in Western Canada. Here only a few are profiting; they are skimming all the cream off the development of the country's considerable natural resources. Seldom have I seen such a flagrant exhibition of high living, with

frontier, looked at me pityingly and uncomprehendingly and said: "But no one ever declares all their money." Morals, some one has said, are geographical, and it is not for a Canadian to say whether they are good or bad in Rumania. Certainly if you hring Puritan standards with your bring Puritan standards with you here you will only make yourself miserable and will not get on at all miserable and will not get on at all with the Rumanians, who are a charming people, overwhelmingly hospitable (for which I am afraid this is churlish re-payment), and in love with life, good food and wine, and well-turned-out women. Still a Canadian can remark that this easy-goingness and the widespread grafting and cheating are the outstanding. and cheating are the outstanding weaknesses of Rumanian life and the great interrogation mark suspended over the country's future. If they can be cleaned up, if officials can be really brought to exert themselves, if the benefits from the development of the country's riches can be spread over the whole nation, then Rumania, ought to face a great future. Bucharest isn't Rumania. Her eighty per cent. peasant basis is sound enough.

Carol Working Hard

Here is where King Carol comes ul chain of little lakes, around which As a matter of fact prices in Buch- in. Long known as a play-boy, since he whole new city of trim white villas, arest aren't based at all on the legal put an end to the political bedlam here a year and a half ago and instituted the movement of National Renaissance he has labored prodigiously to introduce efficiency and honesty into public life. Long-term British and American residents, who have better standards of comparison than I have, assert that the change is already re-markable. Ministers of the Crown, who too often in the past looked upon their job chiefly as a "golden" oppor-



A RECENT PHOTOGRAPH of his Excellency the Governor-General in his study at Rideau Hall, Ottawa.

tunity to set themselves up for life, are now above suspicion. Far larger proportions of appropriations for public works, army equipment, railway and road construction and the like, are now reaching their proper destination. The country is much quieter,

multiple party system, but I have yet to meet one who does not believe that it was necessary in the emergency and may even have been the country's salvation. Without this timely regeneration what sort of a stand, one may well ask, would Rumania have made before the German offensive this

Here, as in every other country I have visited, no conversation ends without the question: "Will there be war?" Rumania, having secured her utmost territorial ambitions in 1919, is desperately anxious to avert war. Beyond accepting the British guar-antee she has done nothing to provoke Germany. While the general anti-German and pro-British attitude is unmistakable and inevitable, government officials in no way speak of their relations to Britain as those of an ally—yet. German newspapers are still everywhere for sale, including the most rabid, and the country swarms with Germans, all supposedly here on business but suspected by Rumanians and foreign residents alike of being engaged in making an exact inventory of Rumanian resources, against "the day."

Strides in Armament

If that day comes, what will Rumania do? Should Germany merely demand delivery of oil and cereals against payment in money or goods, I think the Rumanians would deliver. But should Germany attempt to force their way in and lay hold of the oil fields the Rumanians will certainly fight as hard as they can. The only question remaining to ask then, is: how hard is that? Not as hard as the Poles or the Serbs, but undoubtedly much better than last time, when they crumpled up rather quickly. For one thing the country now has nearly three times the man-power. And for another the Transylvanian plateau offers a broad outwork of defence against a thrust at the oil wells, which lie behind the mountains, at Ploesti near Bucharest.

and more earnestly at work. Not all Then notable strides have been Rumanians like the suppression of the made in armament since the March crisis. The army has received half a million of the finest new modern rifles, has plenty of light machine-guns and quite a fair amount of artillery. What it really lacks is anti-tank guns. An amazing fact, which I have from indisputable sources, is that the Germans completed a large delivery of arms which the Rumanians had on order at Skoda and were receiving very slowly, immediately after the occupation of Bohemia last March. What can have been the German mo-tive?—Altogether a curious business, and one which the Hungarians took in bad part, feeling that the arms might much better have been delivered to them. At any rate, the palaver which accompanied the shipment was something like this: "You see, we

AFFINITY

AS THE stick breaks in two So life breaks to death, As I break from you So song from breath.

As the flower to the root So the wave to the sea, As the seed to the fruit So you to me.

 $\begin{array}{ccc} & \text{Mary Priscilla Hazen.} \\ Saint \ John, \ N.B. \end{array}$

haven't any designs on you, or we haven't any designs on you, or we wouldn't be sending you these arms, would we? All we want is for Rumania to be strong enough to maintain her independence and go on peacefully working." "Yes, but working for whom?" "Well, of course, we are your natural customers and your best friends, and if you want to work for us..."

To sum up Rumania I would say

To sum up Rumania I would say that she was a country with a future if that future be secured by peace and international order. If it should and international order. If it should degenerate into a dog-fight instead, I am afraid that the Hungarians, the rbs and the Bulgarians, not to mention the Germans, will turn out to be the tougher "dogs."



NOT A NEW-TYPE WEAPON. A German photographer, in official uniform. operating a long distance camera. Note the "minicam" near the photographer's eye; in comparison with the size of the camera this is the largest telephoto lens available today



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B.C.'s Women Mobilize!

 $\mathbf{A}_{ ext{ of Vancouver's military drill hall}}^{ ext{S}}$ BY YVONNE H. STEVENSON an unusual scene is being enacted on the grey asphalt floor below. The utmost feminine martial activity prevails. British Columbia's women have mobilized for "National Emer-

Military drill-sergeants are putting them through their paces— these purposeful women of the these purposeful women of the Second Detachment, Women's Service Corps of B.C. The rafters ring with the echoes of crisp army commands—Fall in! 'ten shun! Right dress! Eyes right! Mark time. Forward march! Commands are repeated in the ringing treble voices of femining officers. Commands when feminine officers. Companies wheel, form fours, about turn, move with smooth precision as the intricacies of army foot drill are mastered with surprising acumen. At least that is the verdict of their military instruc-tors who came prepared to smile tolerantly but now regard their mobile "rookies" with undisguised

A trig band of women, they are, wearing spotless white shirtwaists, trim blue skirts and stout British brogues. They expect to don a util-itarian uniform some day—if Ottawa can see its way to bestow official recognition and a Government grant.

Serious-Minded

Weekly drill is in progress at Vancouver by the first Unit of 227 accepted recruits who also attend specialized training lectures by experts; 300 more recruits are on the Reserve, ready to fall into line should others drop out at the end of the six weeks' probationary period. A corps of two thousand fully trained women, ready for any form of na-tional emergency, is the ultimate aim of the spirited organizers.

Early this year the First Detachment, B.C.W.S.C., was formed at Victoria. The crowd of volunteer women who besieged the hall engaged for the first meeting was so im-mense, the organizers were taken completely by surprise. This history repeated itself a few weeks later at Vancouver where the Second De-tachment was formed. Long before hour scheduled for the inaugural meeting hundreds of women stormed the auditorium of the Medical-Dental Building, jammed the elevators and formed queues in the street below, hasty impromptu arrangements had to be made for a giant overflow meeting in another hall. Nearly 500 enrolment forms were handed out to likely-looking volunteers, physically fit, serious-minded and between the ages of 18 and 45 years.

ages of 18 and 45 years.

Following closely along the lines of training now being carried on in England by the Women's Auxiliary Territorial Services, British Columbia's recruits have been absorbed into seven separate companies, A—First Aid; B—Sanitation & Hygiene; C— Anti-gas (Decontamination); D— Anti-gas (Decontamination); D— Motor Driving & Mechanics; E—Map-reading; F—Signals; HQ—Stenog-raphic (Clerical, Telegraphy).

Beginnings in England

Most of the women are young, but some, over the age of 35, saw active service overseas during 1914-18 in the Great War. An emergency call had gone out to the women of England for auxiliary aid, not only hospital and nursing units already rendering meritorious service in the war arena, but in spheres seldom invaded before by conservative British women. Response was overwhelming. but as women were untrained and unready to bear the torch they later carried with such aptitude and selfsacrifice, much valuable time was lost organizing them for work which would release civilian men for active vided a grant for this work in 1916

practically the only group of women whelming. The Ministry of Agricul-

ready for organized service at the outbreak of the war were small bands of young women who had been trained by some of England's exclusive schools. Pioneer among these was the famous Cheltenham Ladies' College which, as far back as 1910, was training, its girls for national description. training its girls for national de-fense. Two volunteer detachments had been formed, yearly inspections were held and by 1914 nearly 400 were held and by 1914 hearly 400 girls had gained First Aid certificates. In March, 1915, when England's V.A.D's. were ordered to mobilize, 2000 old Cheltonians rallied to the call as nurses, ambulance drivers and canteen workers.

Women's auxiliary work during the war was of two kinds—voluntary and official. The official group was employed by the Government war departments and regulated by the Defense of the Realm Act. To this group belonged the Women's Army Auxiliary Corps (Waacs), the Wo-men's Royal Naval Service (Wrens) and the Women's Royal Air Force and the Women's Royal Air Force (Wrafs). The Waacs and Wrens, 56, 000 strong with 1,260 officers, and the Wrafs, 25,000 strong, wore characteristic uniforms, drew army pay, traveled on official railway passes, obtained "leave" and were subject to rigid military discipline. Over 9,600 Wages and Wrens served in France. Waacs and Wrens served in France They did official coding and decoding, intelligence work, kept confidential records, acted as paymasters, rating and ledger clerks, victualing store assistants, ambulance and motor lorry drivers, observation workers, army cooks. The Wrafs did meteorological work, acted as despatch riders, signalers, oxy-acetylene welders, aeroplane assemblers. Many of them were absorbed by engineering and chemical plants for production of marine engines, aeroplanes, turbines and in the manufacture of gas masks and chemicals and surgical supplies. Most of these groups were offshoots of the Women's Legion of 400,000, organized in the Spring of 1915 by Lady Londonderry. Many other bodies or-ganized by private initiative and money rendered such a good account of themselves that they were subse-quently taken over by the Government under several Ministries which assumed full financial responsibility

for their activities.

Highest praise was earned during the war by the women drivers of the army, supervised by Miss Christo-bel Ellis who obtained permission from the War Office to supply the first twenty women drivers "as an experiment." They worked long experiment." They worked long hours, on duly at 8 a.m. and seldom put their cars away until late at night. During the battle of the Marne and heavy fighting near Paris the shortage of ambulance drivers was so acute that many of them drove for twenty hours at a stretch.

Looking After Horses

Interesting work was done in the Army Remount Depots conducted for the War Office under Cecil Alden, M.F.H. Women took full charge of horses and mules commandeered by the Government, reconditioning them for army purposes. Many of the animals were in poor condition and were of all types from the heavy draught horse to the colonel's charg-Work of the Remount Depot women included breaking in, feeding, grooming, exercising and the expert care of horses in sickness and con-In the autumn of 1915 the Women's

Land and Garden Union was organservice in the trenches.

Apart from numerous privatelyequipped and financed Medical units,

for these workers became over-

ture stepped in and instituted the Women's Land Army which myriads of women joined enrolling in three separate divisions (a) Land Army (b) Forage (c) Forestry divisions.

Land Army division workers were placed on farms for ploughing, milking, planting and all types of field work. The Forage division workers produced hay, fodder and feed for army horses. The Forestry division women felled stands of timber, prepared it for shipment to France for pit-props, bridge and read wilding. bridge and road-building

Mrs. Pankhurst's Work

In the Spring of 1915 the cry for In the Spring of 1915 the cry for "shells and more shells" became urgent. Lloyd George turned to Mrs. Pankhurst, explained the gravity of the situation and enlisted her aid in assembling workers for munition-making. The National Union of the Women's Suffrage Society decided to suspend all bitterly contested political activities and devote its organizing activities and devote its organizing capacity to the country's needs. This laud able patriotism indirectly achieved for them Voting Rights for Women at the end of the war when such men as Lord Robert Cecil, Lord Northcliffe, Arthur Henderson and Lloyd George firmly championed their

THREE THINGS

THREE things I know by heart About you.

I find it hard To live without you.

Your touch can hurt me like a cry And set a new star in my sky.

And somewhere in your eyes I see Where gay disaster lurks for me!

FASHION WISE

MONA GOULD.

THE hand of armed oppression Is on the freeman's throat, And so—my costume stresses The military note.

The small heart-broken nations Have made the Fashion News.
All heedless of their anguish,
I walk in peasant shoes.

I wear a bright hued dirndl, Or wide sashed blouse and skirt With quaint embroidered jacket, To gaily dance and flirt.

Once happy people wander-Their heads bowed in despair. Their kerchiefs—how enchanting! I drape one on my hair-And that is all I care! MARY WOODWORTH

cause. The Bill granting women the Franchise was given Royal Assent on February 6, 1918 and a huge Thanksgiving Meeting was held. By 1917 a vast army of 700,000 wo-

men were engaged filling 18-pounder shells, making fuses and fuse-rings, boring and rifling barrels of service rifles and conducting the most delicate of electrical, engineering and sheet-metal work. Enrolment of women at the Royal Arsenal at Woolwich alone rose from 400 in 1915 to 25,000 in 1917. Romantic Gretna Green became the site of an immense Filling Factory whose workers lived in a colony of 64 hostels, thirty bungalows with stores, canteens, halls and clubrooms. This new and unexpected reservoir of labor released at least 25 per cent. of the men engaged in the chemical and engineering trades at the outbreak of the war and caused F. G. Kellaway, M.P., Secre-tary to the Minister of Munitions, to state publicly "without this help the Germans would by now have won the

Spurred on by these stirring memories British Columbia's women have mobilized. They will be ready next time and their earnest hope is that the work they have started in the West will be echoed across the Dominion from coast to coast



"SEASIDE LOVELINESS". A contributed amateur photograph by Lucy Bawden, Lethbridge, Alberta The scene is Cadboro Bay, Victoria, B.C., at eleven o'clock in the morning.

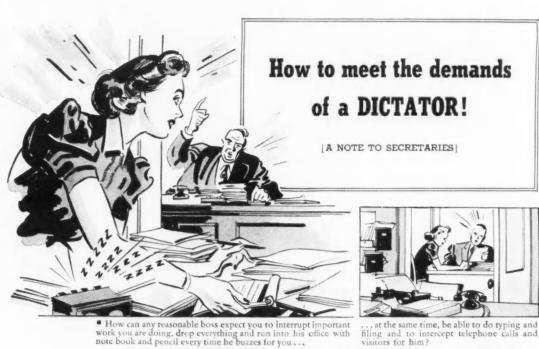
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THE BOOKSHELF

The London Theatre

BY HECTOR CHARLESWORTH

T IS not given to many to achieve sufficient fame at 34 as to be comioned by a great publishing firm to write his reminiscences. Such has been the good fortune of the brilliant English actor, John Gielgud. His case happens to be exceptional. He is not merely John Gielgud, an artist of authentic brilliance but the flowering the greatest theatrical family in the history of the English stage. He is great grandson of a provincial actor. Benjamin Terry, born in 1818, who founded a family which in the past 100 years has given more than a score of splendid artists to the theatre. Some lived long, some were cut off in youth, but when Gielgud was a child, four of the brilliant progeny of Benjamin Terry, Kate, Ellen, Marion, and Fred were still alive, and he is able to present many charming reminiscences, especially of great aunt Ellen who lived to be 80,—long enough to see the boy launched as a distinguished leading man.

Gielgud's grandmother was Kate Terry, born 1844, who went on the stage as a child of six, and retired from the stage on her marriage at the age of 23. Tradition persists that she was the most brilliant of the Terry galaxy. Her genius is perpetuated not only in Gielgud but in her daughter, the exquisite comedienne, Mabel Terry Lawis. Columns could be filled with allusions to the various members of the tribe of which Gielgud is an offshoot. His pictures of them are vivid, orief and tasteful, nor are his sketches confined to the family. He can etch a portrait with a few strokes as in his

"Early Stages," by John Gielgud. allusions to the erratic genius, Mrs. Macmillan. \$4. Patrick Campbell.

Unconsciously or otherwise Gielgud has given a very complete picture of higher activities in the London theatre since the war. In these activities he has played an integral part, for at the age of 19 he was playing Romeo in a notable revival. His earlier successes were in modern plays like those of Tchekov, and his experience has been extraordinarily rich and varied. By the time he was 26 he had, as leading man of the "Old Vic," played more important Shakespearian roles than most of the famous classic stars, - Hamlet, Romeo, Lear, Macbeth,

Hotspur, Antony, Oberon, Malvolio, Benedick and Richard the Second. His commentaries of these roles, specially his summary of what must e expressed in Hamlet, are illumina-

His discussions of the problems of roducing modern plays are fascinating. Of special interest is his account of his discovery of a dramatist, R. A. Mackenzie, who had been a wandered and had worked as a farm laborer and lumber-jack in Canada. A grim play of his, "Musical Chairs," produced by Gielgud, was a triumph; but just as fortune had dawned Mackenzie was killed by a motor-car. Perhaps it was from Mackenzie that Gielgud got was from Mackenzie that Gleigut got the idea that Canada was wild and woolly. His first performance of Hamlet in America (1936) was at To-ronto and he solemnly records that when he looked out of his window at the Royal York Hotel, the broad space in front made expectant that a troop of cowboys might suddenly arrive to shoot up the town. Though Gielgud has plenty to learn about Eastern



WHOM SHALL HE PICK TO TAKE HIM FOR A RIDE?

ness and lack of interest in anything relax his muscles by sports.

Canada, where cowboys never existed. not immediately concerned with him-he is modest. He makes no mention self and with the theatre. He also of his gifts of passionate eloquence thinks his handling of his legs leaves and imaginative power. He pleads much to be desired, a fact he atguilty of impetuosity, self-conscious-

Hollywood Saturnalia

BY MARY LOWREY ROSS

"The Day of the Locust," by Nathan-acl West. Macmillan. \$2.25.

NATHANAEL WEST first attracted attention by the publication of a brilliantly satirical novel, "Miss Lonelyhearts." Soon Hollywood had him and his name has appeared on the screen as a collaborator on such widely varying scripts as the tensely dramatic "Five Came Back" and the

ramatic rive Came back and the egregious "The Spirit of Culver."

It is quite possible that "The Spirit of Culver" had a lot to do with the spirit of "The Day of the Locust." Mr. West's most recent novel. At any rate "The Day of the Locust" is very much the sort of work a talented and complicated author might turn out when driven beyond endurance by the eetness, manliness and conformity that Hollywood insists on for its junclassics.

However "The Day of the Locust" is not a satire on Hollywood in the accepted uproarious fashion of "Once Life-Time" and "Boy Meets That's been done; and unless he is given a script assignment and ut up in a padded cubicle Mr. West is not an author to do anything as as been done before. "The Day of Locust" doesn't deal with Hollywood's preposterous successes, g'amor boys and girls with their prors and hangers-on. It concerns itself instead with the crazed misfits for wom Hollywood, even when they rre walking its streets, is still an propossible mirage—a moon-faced mphomaniac blonde and her clown father, a frenetic dwarf, a neurotic and tubercular book-keeper who has errwled out into the California sun e, some witless cow-boys, and a larly borrible child-actor. Mr. West in fact presents a Hollywood side-show of monsters; and since he de-chow of monsters; and since writer and imaginative writer and imaginative writer appeals material

for comedy. There is no merry click of burlesque presentation here. The whole novel passes with the swift terrifying meaninglessness of nightmare

It has its painter's touch of surrealism—Homer Simpson's sick, un-controllable hands that crawl about with an awful life of their own; and the dead horse (made of rubber) that lies with distended belly and lolling hammerhead at the bottom of Screen Writer Claude Estee's swimming pool. There is a lively chapter—the only one in which the author falls into the more familiar style of Hollywood satirists—in which he describes the Battle of Waterloo (Hollywood version) with the French troops inadvertently recapturing history by falling into the ditch before Mont Ste Jean—the prop man hadn't finished putting up the struts for the plaster hill when the director ordered the charge. There is a chapter de-voted to a cock-fight and another de-scribing an impromptu party in one of Hollywood's prefabricated suburban cottages; both horrible. The novel ends with a World Premiere riot a wild saturnalia in which the crowd crazed by its own satiety finally turns on itself. You will remember this episode disturbingly every time you see a crowd, and especially every time you see the photographed crowd-back-ground at a Carthay Circle opening.

"This is the Hollywood that needs telling about," Dashiell Hammett de-clares, on the dust-jacket. Certainly this unnerving little tale describes a world as remote from the good-natured Bedlam of the Broadway satir-ists as from the decorous glossy Heaven pictured by the fan magazines. It is a strange, brilliant and ed to anyone sufficiently shock-

"German Blueprint"

BY WILLSON WOODSIDE

"Brest-Litovsk, The Forgotten Peace," by John W. Wheeler-Bennett. Macmillan. \$7.00.

PROBABLY nowhere can one gain a better insight into what Germeny wants now in Eastern Europe than from the terms of the Treaty of Crest-Litovsk which she imposed on Russia in March 1918, and the territory which she subsequently occupied. It will, I think, startle the reader to see the latter actually marked out on a map. By mid-summer 1918 Ludendorff's troops (for Ludendorff was the moving spirit be-Ludendorff was the moving spirit be-hind this ambitious scheme, and Hitler has only taken over his thwarted plan) stood almost on the outskirts of Petrograd, held all of Lithuania, Latvia and Esthonia, occupied the entire Ukraine, filled out the great elbow of the Don River to a point within 100 miles of the Volga, and held the rich oil fields of Baku on the shores of the Caspian Sea.

All this was the amazing result of a peace treaty, the negotiations for which were amiably begun under the Bolshevik conditions, "self-determina-tion of peoples" and "no annexa-tions," and the Reichstag Peace Resolution of July 1917 denying "any desire for conquest," demanding a peace of "mutual agreement and reconciliation" and protesting against
"any acquisition of territory" or

conciliation" and protesting against "any acquisition of territory" or "political, economic or financial oppression." Even the German Foreign Minister, von Kühlmann, who conducted the negotiations, was against any annexations. But this was the era of Ludendorff's supreme dictatorship over German policy, military, economic and political; the High Command had its way, readily "interpreting" the conditions and the Resolution to suit its policy.

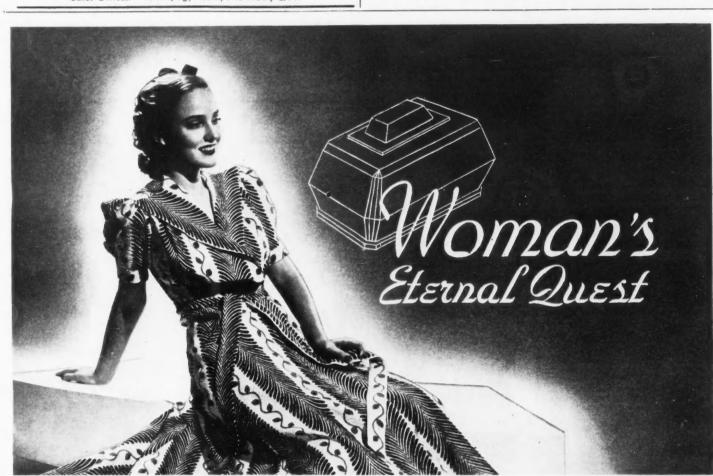
Wasn't it "self-determination" if peoples who had been subject to the former Russian power were allowed to separate their territories from it? And was it "annexation" if they chose "of their own free will" to assume German protection? Nevertheless the line which General Hoffman drew across the map separating 34 per cent of Russia's population, 32 per cent of her farm land, 54 per cent of her industry and 89 per cent of her coal from the homeland looked uncommonly like annexation to the dumfounded Bolsheviks, who had in the end nothing to do but submit.

But the Germans had precious little return from their conquest. They had mistaken the Ukraine for a "mail order house" from which they could conveniently order produce of all kinds, "from eggs to manganese." In reality it turned out to be more of a light of the country of t "cash-and-carry" establishment. And they had no cash. Despite the em-ployment of a half a million men desperately needed in the great "gambler's throw" offensive in the West in March-April 1918, "in a coun-try abundantly supplied with everytry abundantly supplied with every-thing it proved almost impossible to collect supplies." Passive resistance was coupled with sabotage to thwart them, and the German reply was bitter repression. The total result was to drive the Ukraine back into the arms of Soviet Russia, and so infect the occupation troops with revolutionary virus that when the German High Command finally wanted to move them to the Western Front they dared not.

One of the surprising things that

emerges from Wheeler-Bennett's book is the amount of opposition that ex-isted inside Germany against Brest-Litovsk, and its freedom of expression in the midst of the War. The two argest parties in the Reichstag and two of the most prominent newspapers fought against what they did not hesitate to term the "annexationist mania" of the High Command. Which they clearly foresaw would undermine Germany's moral position when it came time to negotiate the general peace. But when Hitler wrote "Mein Kampf" eight years after he praised Brest-Litovsk as a peace of "positively boundless humanity," conferring as it did on such subhumans as Poles, Lithuanians and Ukrainians, neither entitled to nor capable of ruling themselves, the inestimable bounty of German Kultur. Wheeler-Bennett's book is extremely readable, yet thoroughly documented. It is full of intimate pictures of the main figures in the vast drama played in Eastern Europe in 1917-18, the now legendary Lenin 1917-18, the now legendary Lenin largest parties in the Reichstag and

tures of the main figures in the vast drama played in Eastern Europe in 1917-18, the now legendary Lenin, the turbulent Trotsky, the brilliant Bruce Lockhart, the mighty military combination Hindenburg-Ludendorff-Hoffman, and a surprising number of the Old Bolsheviks so lately liquidated. And it contains a great many lessons concerning the developments of the present day and hour in the same region.



TA7OMAN'S desire for beauty and charm contributes lacktriangle largely to an expenditure of over \$14,000,000 annually on cosmetics and other toilet requisites in

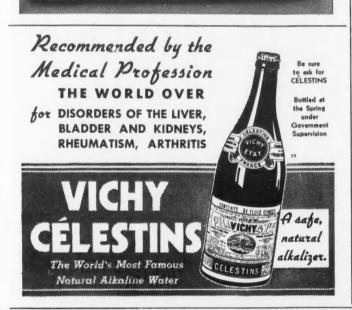
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THE BOOKSHELF

Fictional Findings

BY W. S. MILNE

"Two Generations," by Frederick Philip Grove. Ryerson. \$2.50.

"Anne Minton's Life," by Myron Brinig. Farrar and Rinehart. \$2.50. "The Miracle of Brean," by Ernest Raymond. Cassell. \$2.50.

A NEW novel from Frederick Philip Grove, author of "A Search for America" and recipient of the Gold Medal of the Royal Society of Can-ada in recognition of his services to Canadian literature, is a literary event.

"Iwo Generations" tells, with power and sincerity, of life on a farm in south-western Ontario, north of Lake Erie. The theme is wider than that, however, being nothing less than the theme of a Lear forced to divide up his kingdom, the theme of the three strong sons of a masterful father, growing up to seize their place in a world still dominated by the father, the theme of the conflict of two generations, with right on both sides. The book should satisfy two different sorts of talkers about "Canadian" literature. It should satisfy those who claim, somewhat narrowly, that all truly Canadian literature must have a typically Canadian setting and characters, for if a setting confined to two farms in Norfolk county, with references to Toronto and Kitchener and Hamilton is not Canadian, what is? It should satisfy those, too, who believe that setting is a minor and accidental note in a work of art, that a great novel is more than a matter of place-names; it is a matter of universality of theme.

This universal theme is well worked out in Mr. Grove's new novel. The father is magnificently drawn, and so too is the mother. The three sons are clearly differentiated, although perhaps only the youngest, Philip, is as fully developed as one would like. The daughter is sympathetically handled, and the remaining characters adequately sketched in, with the exception of Nancy, the dancer who marries George. One feels that she requires an exotic flight beyond Mr. Grove's range. I particularly liked the glimpses of Henry's Cathleen and the fashionable aunt. The characters are engaged in a definite struggle for independence, or domination, or subtistines, or education, and the clash of character and aim provides the

story, which is sufficiently gripping to hold the reader without the aid of melodrama. I was afraid that the Christmas snowstorm was going to be employed as a Deus ex machina, but Mr. Grove kept the proceedings on the normal level, and worked out his conclusion quietly and authoritatively in terms of character.

This is a substantial and meritorious novel, the fine qualities of which outweigh its defects. Mr. Grove has never been a slick writer. I imagine he is a most painstaking one, with a school-master at one elbow, and an evangelist at the other. Perhaps that is why much of his dialogue reads as if it were a poor translation. His descriptive writing, too, is more conscientious than imaginative; sometimes rather a catalogue than a picture. However, these are minor criticisms. The spirit of this novel is right, and it tells a moving and holding story with power and insight and sincerity. I wish we had more Canadian novels on the same level.

Suicide Sideshow

A few months ago in New York, a mentally sick young man thrilled and entertained thousands, and tied up traffic for ten hours, by perching on a ledge outside the twelfth story window of a hotel. All sorts of devices were attempted to cajole him back through the window, but whenever the rescuers got too near, he threatened to jump. At length he did, just as a net was being rigged beneath to catch him. He struck the corner of the g'ass and steel canopy over the entrance, and the smashed body rolled off onto the sidewalk. This edifying spectacle made the front pages, the newsreels, the picture weeklies and the radio newscasts all over the continent. The most horrible part of the spectacle was not the poor lunatic, but the gaping crowd beneath.

A curious feature of the affair, which I have not seen referred to in my account of the matter, is that the owd had already been portraved in n'ature, reacting in the same o the same titillating stimulus, by Loonid Andreiev, a Russian dramatist, a his play, "Love of One's Neighbor," thirty years before. To use Wilde's phrase, here was a perfect example of nature imitating art. Now Myron Brinig, popular novelist of the United States, has taken the same story and made a novel out of it. The hotel is now in Los Angeles, the suicide is a girl, but the crowd is the same. Mr. Brin'g does not concern himself alone with the crowd as it stands watching, as does the Russian, but concentrates on half a dozen members, and shows how they come to be there, and the spiritual and emotional effect the speciacle has on them. This, with some account of the antecedents of the girl on the ledge, constitutes the story. Possibly Mr. Brinig was so deeply stirred by the occurrence that he felt he had to write a novel about it; possibly he considered that a novel whipped together while the story was still remembered would be able to cash in on all the publicity it had re-ceived, which would also be publicity

Whatever his motive, the result is not, artistically speaking, much of a success. Certainly it is far below Mr. Brinig's previous level. The simultaneous telling of several stories is a very difficult feat, although Thornton Wilder accomplished it in "The Bridge of San Lui's Rey." There, however, Father Juniper gave a themal unity to the episodes. There is no such unity here. A slightly passé beauty of expensive tastes and fifty-six cents in cash; a much-married playboy; a wife on relief expecting a baby; an exife on relief expecting a baby; an exife on relief expecting a baby; an exife on relief expecting a baby; an exide German Jew; a bookkeeper who wants to be a writer; a chorus girl who wants to be an actress; and a Tchaikowsky-and-alcohol addict who almost sobers up and switches to Bach; these are the principal characters. One cannot help feeling that the solutions of their problems found under the emotional stimulus of the suicide sideshow are hardly likely to be sat afactory or permanent.

Little Miracle

For Mr. Raymond's "Through Literature to Life" I have a great deal of admiration, but this novel—"The Miracle of Brean,"—the first of his that I have read, disappointed me. It is the story of an old maid in a Sussex village, who, with her diffidence, her determined youthfulness, her affectations and good works, is an object of pity and mirth to her neighbors. She falls in love, however, with a blind man, and is transformed. Robert is himself married, and it seems likely to end in tragedy when Lettie is about to have a baby. She refuses,

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however, to consider an abortion, and departs triumphantly to Italy to fulfil her destiny. The story teeters on the side of the ridiculous, and while doubtless the experience did do Miss Meadowes a lot of good, yet the title of the book does seem a bit pretentious. Mr. Raymond is one of these old-fashioned novelists who take the reader into their confidence in little asides, and he proceeds to attempt to show that there is an allegory in the story of Miss Meadowes and her baby, which, if properly understood, will replace the Age of Humanism by the Age of Faith. His metaphysics

TEARS

"TEARS, idle tears," the poet sang,
With dew upon his laurelled head,
And tears for idle tears that fall
Impotent on eternal dead.

For tears that cannot end a war, Or stay a monster in its track, Or from dim empires of the past Call one small frightened moment back.

And yet, who shall by tears alone Behold the wounds of sorrow bled? For tears are inexplicable: The bitterest are never shed.

R. H. GRENVILLE.

are a little hard to follow, particularly as he puts them in the mouth of a clergyman fellow who stole them out of a newspaper editorial. Of such stuff are miracles made.

The Sussex background is well painted, and the minor characters amusingly sketched in. The story gets under way very slowly, and for the first half of the book is a pleasant comedy of county and village life, set against the beauty of the downs. But when Raymond becomes serious, and allows the idyll to take on passionate overtones and tragic implications, it becomes tedious and unconvincing. When to the story is added a running moral commentary, in an attempt to make Miss Meadows a universal symbol, it creaks and groans uphill.

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THE LONDON LETTER

The Lady Politicians Have Been Few

WHEN women finally got the Vote some twenty years ago, there must have been a great number of eager Feminists in this country who looked forward to a rosy political future—visions of women crowding the benches of the House of Commons, undoing all the "man-made" laws that islead them taking the control of that irked them, taking the control of things into their own fair hands, and generally putting Tyrant Man where the creature belonged.

Well, twenty years and more have passed, and nothing very much has happened—nothing, that is, from the Feminist point of view. There have been quite a few women M.P.'s. There have even been three women to hold Ministerial rank—Margaret Bondfield, Susan Lawrence, and the Duchess of Atholl. To their number is now added Florence Horsbrugh, whose appointment as Parliamentary Secretary to the Ministry of Health has just been announced. But it cannot be said that the feminine record in the House is a very imBY P.O'D.

pressive one. (Forgive me, girls, but truth will out.)

Margaret Bondfield is undoubtedly a very able woman. But it was her misfortune to be Minister of Labor from 1929 to 1931; and it was very largely the reckless expenditure of her Department that led to the col-lapse of the Socialist Government. Not her fault—admittedly! She was merely carrying out the Party policy. But certainly her bad luck, and she has never since been able to live it

in the House. But her fortunes like-wise suffered in the general eclipse of the Party.

Premier Baldwin's one appointment of a woman to his Administration was the Duchess of Atholl. But not even the most ardent Feminist can gain much satisfaction from her poli- it all-the window-smashing, the

tical career, which began as a High Tory and has ended with appearances on French Communist platforms by the side of "La Passionaria." The dear lady is, in fact, now known as the "Red Duchess." She may still continue to astonish and amuse the country with her political acrobatics, but she is not likely ever again to have

is rather in the Susan Lawrence tra-dition—calm, competent, adroit, and persuasive. She is a fine speaker, with a lovely contralto voice. But what can one woman do in a Cab-Another extremely competent woman was Susan Lawrence, who also
held office in the Socialist Government. She was, in fact, regarded as
one of the ablest Parliamentarians est and well-controlled sort.

As I said before, the Feminist record in Parliament is not an imressive one. Many an old-time Suf-ragette, looking back on the early struggles and sufferings, must won-der if it was worth while going through

battles with the police, the chainings to railings, the forcible feeding, and all the other heroic absurdities of the campaign—just for this. And the men who fought them must also wonder why they didn't give them the Vote right in the beginning, and save themselves all the bother. It has made so little difference.

They Want Winston

While we are on this subject of Ministerial changes and appointments, the popular agitation for the inclusion of Winston Churchill and Anthony Eden in the Cabinet continues to spread and become more insistent. But it does not appear to be leadbut she is not likely ever again to have a voice in leading it.

Now comes Miss Horsbrugh, who Duff-Cooper, who is sometimes included with them in the demandseem to be as far as ever from an invitation to pull up their chairs to the long table at No. 10, Downing Street

It may even be that, as a result of the agitation, they are farther than ever from being asked to sit in. Mr. Chamberlain may or may not be a heaven-sent statesman, but he certainly is a pretty hard-boiled politician. And one of the cardinal principles with hard-boiled politicians

is that the big jobs go to their friends—their friends being the fellows who agree with them and support them, and not the fellows who subject them to powerful and damaging criticism.



READY FOR OBSTACLES. Troops carry one of the new infantry assault bridges for the rapid crossing of streams during recent training at Aldershot.

rower and rockier for Messrs. Churchill and Eden, the suggestion that Mr. Chamberlain should invite them in is being quite often and openly accompanied by the suggestion that he should at the same time invite himself out. And that is a sort of

To make the gate to office still nar- suggestion to which no head of a government, however austere in his devotion to the national welfare, can

be expected to lend a willing ear.

If there is one conviction about his job that Mr. Chamberlain holds more strongly than any other, it is that he is the only man who can fill it properly. Mrs. Chamberlain thinks so too. So do a lot of other people, if it comes to that. But the number of people, who think that he would greatly strengthen his Cabinet by taking in Churchill and Eden and dropping some of the notorious yes-men it contains, is also very large and is rapidly growing.

One of these days they may have

one of these days they may have their way, but only if the actual emergency comes crashing upon us, I imagine. Neville is not the man to be easily convinced that he needs help—especially from Winston.

Harrow Wins!

Turning from the trivialities of politics to more serious things, let us devote our attention, my dears, to the Eton and Harrow Match. I say "my dears" timidly but advisedly, because this is a match that appeals to the ladies quite as much as to the menpossibly even more. The cricket may be important, but the dresses are far better worth watching.

The young toffs swaggering about in toppers and tails probably think they are the whole show, but they are really not in it with their lovely sisters and their cousins and even their aunts, who parade about with them in the intervals, turning Lords cricket field into a scene of enchantment, with fairy princesses floating radantly about wherever one aims the

dazzled eye.

Generally the cricket is not especially interesting, except to youthful Etonians and Harrovians and to their elders in the rival Old School ties Of the thirty annual matches preceding this last one fourteen were drawn, and Eton won all the others. Poor

STORM SEASON

THERE comes the knock of rushing boughs; Swift showers grate the pane. Across my sleep drift heaving prows. The ponderous roll and strain Of flooded decks, a broken rail, The sudden, gleaming height Of crests that rise, immense and pale, From out the roaring night.

ALAN CREIGHTON.

POETS AT CRISIS

HOW can we sing of pale flowers. And music exquisitely pervading us, Of love in anguish and glory, And leaves shading us?

Hate smothers peace in a cell Where frenzied bugles are sounding. How can we sing, when guns in our Are pounding, pounding?

LOUISE J. HARVEY

old Harrow never seemed to have chance. Their team was whacked be fore it got out on the field at all. good many people even began to ask publicly why they bothered to hold the match, and not just make a teaparty of it.

But this year Harrow won, and won handsomely—very much to their own surprise and everybody else's. What excitement there was! What cheering and prancing and—believe it or believe it not—what rowdy goin's-on! Silk toppers by the hundreds were kicked joyously about the grounds umbrellas were smashed, tails were torn up the back, and there were dozens of free fights.

There is even a story-which I would like very much to believe—that one Old Etonian made a distinctly catty remark to certain Old Harrovians. who thereupon took the trousers right
off him. "Debagging" is the technical term for it.
What he is supposed to have said

was that a non-Aryan victory of that sort had at least the consoling fea-ture that it would make Hitler awfully sick. No wonder they "debagged" him! It is further reported that he never again saw his topper, his um-brella, or the embroidered pink braces

he was wearing. But that last bit is probably a libel.

Altogether a grand and lively time was had. And foreigners present, who had the notion that even in their moments of relaxation and enthusiasm English people heave with tatified. ments of relaxation and enthusiasm English people behave with a studied dignity and reserve, must have gof the shock of their lives. The upper "clawsses" may not cut loose often. but when they do they make Donnybrook Fair look like a garden-party on the rectory lawn.

RUGGED STEAM SHOVERS OR IN ORDINARY HAND SHOVELS anadian Micke CORROSION CHECKSWEARA N D

A MIGHTY POWER SHOVEL burrows into the earth and noses its way among rocks and boulders. Its dipper teeth, gears and other vital parts are of Nickel Alloy Steel to stand up under abrasion and sudden shocks.

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Nickel Alloys are one of industry's most important

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The Facts About the War Debts -Why Britain Can't Pay

BY ALLAN WATSON

FEW weeks ago a clubwoman friend of mine returned to New ork from a European trip, in the ourse of which she made a comlete ten-day study of economic con-itions in England. I call her a cluboman because that is the way she s described in the daily press, where for name is frequently seen. She supposed to be very well-informed; the not only belongs to various wonen's clubs—she also gives lectures o same. She is, in short, a very right woman.

During our conversation I asked or something about English housing, and her reply struck me right be-ween the eyes. "Oh, the government as spent a lot of money on housing, lot of money—and it's all our money, of course."

She was referring to the war debts. It is not the first time, by many exceptions, that I have heard this fiew expressed in the United States. The only reason it annoyed me more this time than previously being that my clubwoman friend is a naturalized merican—country of origin: Canada.

A Common Belief

So prevalent is this conception of he inter-Allied debts in the United States that I consider it a wonder-ully favorable sign that Americans, enerally speaking, like the English s much as they do. Nobody who vitnessed the reception given to Their majesties in their short visit of the Eastern states can doubt the net that in the question of friendship or Britain, the ayes have it. And vet for many years past the popular press has editorialized and column-ized on the subject of the defaulted war debts exactly as if those defaults were comparable to Bill Jones owing om Smith ten dollars and refusing

But resentment there is, and for some unknown reason, the resent-ment is mostly against Britain, though ossibly the reason is not far to ek: England's default, which to the tudent was emblematic of a terrible condition of world monetary chaos, was, to the man on the street, so unxpected. That Latin countries, Russa, and even the Teutonic nations, should default on their promises was not a great shock to Americans, but that England should do so staggered

'Word of an Englishman!" the South Americans used to say, but word of an Englishman-what is it orth?" thought the Americans, who ould see only the fact and not the easons for the fact. It is unfortunate that no serious attempt to ex-plain the reasons has ever seeped lown to the great American public which listens to people like Herbert Hoover and Boake Carter rather than to those like Cordell Hull and Walter

Note These Figures

To explain the details of the ineption, the funding, and the de-aulting of the war debts due to the inited States is beyond the space mitations of an article of this sort, out some abridged attempt at an exmakes necessary the following statistics:

riginal Amount of Debts Due to the United States.

(Principal only)

Armenia	\$11,959,000
Belgium	379,087,000
Czecho-Slovakia	91,880,000
Estonia	13,999,000
Finland	8,282,000
France 3	,404,819,000
Great Britain 4	,277,000,000
Greece	30,000,000
Hungary	1,686,000
Italy 1	,648,198,000
Latvia	5,132,000
Lithuania	4,982,000
Poland	159,667,000
Rumania	39,717,000
Russia	192,601,000
Yugoslavia	52,479,000
Total\$10	,321,488,000

Total Payments Made to June 30, 1937.
(Only Finland has paid since)
Armenia \$ nil.
Belgium
Czecho-Slovakia 20,134,000.
Estonia 1,248,000.
Finland 4,868,000.
France
Great Britain 2,024,848,000.
Greece
Hungary
Italy 100,829,000.
Latvia
Lithuania 1,237,000.
Poland 22,646,000.
Rumania 4,791,000.
Russia
The state of the s
Yugoslavia 2,588,000.

Total\$2,735,212,000.

In twenty years Americans have lost sight of the details of the old War debts and remember only that other nations owe them a lot of money which they won't, or can't, pay.

Popular opinion on this subject is based on prejudices and on irresponsible newspaper and magazine articles rather than on facts. In particular, Great Britain's mighty effort to repay her obligations to the United States, despite her inability to collect the war debts due to her, has been completely lost sight of.

In this article Mr. Watson (a Canadian in business in the United States) endeavors to review the situation as it stands today. Next week we shall publish his second, and concluding, article—"Can the War Debts be Paid?"

Percen	tages	of	Princi	nal	Repaid.*

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Armenia													. 1	ni	il.
Belgium.															
Czecho-Sl	ov	a	ki	a						,					21.79
Estonia .															8.8%
Finland .															58.8%
France .															
Great Bri															
Greece															12.6%
Hungary															
Italy															6.1%
Latvia															
Lithuania															24.8%
Poland .															
Rumania															12.19
Russia															
Yugoslavia	A.														4.90

* In this table, ali payments have been applied against the original prin-cipal amount of the debts. In the United States' bookkeeping, most of these payments have been deemed as interest.

It seems strange that Great Britain should be singled out for the Americans' special scorn and reproach, does it not? And there is another thing to consider—the moral responsibility behind the debts.

Three Kinds of Debts

One of the things not generally realized or understood by the Americans is that the so-called war debts come in three categories.

First: Loans made under the authority of the Liberty Bond Acts, passed during the War, to establish credits in favor of foreign governments en-gaged in war with enemies of the United States, against which cash advances were made for munitions purchases by these governments in the

Second: Loans made under the

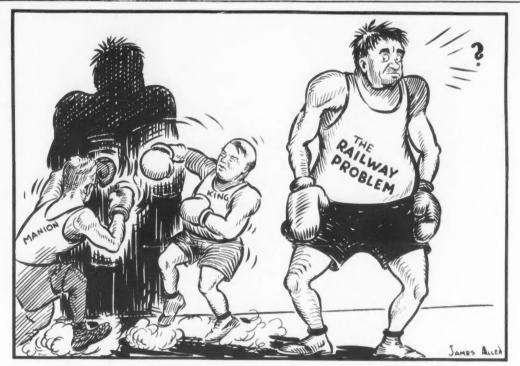
authority of an Act passed in 1918, which authorized the sale of surplus war materials.

And Third: Loans made under the authority of Acts passed in 1919 and 1920, for relief by means of furnishing foodstuffs and other vital materials to European countries in dire

Great Britain's loans were entirely in the first category. This is what makes my clubwoman friend's remark makes my clubwoman friend's remark so inaccurate. Germany, South America, and other parts of the world enjoyed building booms after the War at the expense of American private investors, and Poland, the Baltic states, and other "Versailles" countries got millions in public loans from the American government but not a dolar to the part of the American government, but not a dollar of American money has ever been used to build anything or to feed anybody in England.

The difference between England's debt and Finland's debt—the servicing of which is being continued, with the result that Americans speak of "honest little Finland," as if that country had a European monopoly on honesty—the difference between these two debts is two-fold. First, Finland's debt is like Bill Jones owing Tom Smith ten dollars. It is so completely unimportant, in the intricate cheme of gold and settlements, that it actually can be paid. Second, England's debt was incurred while en-gaged in war with enemies of the United States, and for the purpose of buying American munitions in the furtherance of the Allied cause, whereas Finland's debt was incurred under the 1919 and 1920 Acts, entirely for reconstruction and relief of, and in,

(Continued on Page 13)



SHADOW-BOXING

The Mystery of Ever-Recurring Government Deficits

BY W. A. McKAGUE

WHEN we observe the multiplication of debt and taxes since pre-war days, and bear in mind that Canada is not much better off in real wealth than it was then, we are led to wonder how it is possible for Canadians to live at all comfortably under this bloated burden of public finance

We may even rise to the bait, which is so temptingly dangled before us by every advocate of new public undertakings, that spending creates new work and purchasing power.

Is there really a magic by which the government, in the process of taxing and borrowing for its projects, creates new wealth which in turn becomes the basis for further taxes and loans? If that is so, then our old economics were sadly deficient. We should long ago have been enjoying the prosperity of a lavish public purse, rather than pinching ourselves to conserve it. Public deficits have been the rule ever since the war - and we still survive. In fact the Dominion government, borrowing at lower rates than ever before, seems to be in an easy credit

These facts defy the old principle that you had to balance your budget in order to maintain your credit. They seem to suggest the possibility that we can go on indefinitely in the same way, taxing and borrowing in order to spend, and perhaps creating new wealth out of this expenditure so that taxes and borrowings may be further increased.

why, since we have continued the pol-icy of war-time deficits through most of the post-war years, we should not make this same policy a permanent feature of our public finance.

Government Finance

When a government expands its program, it must find the money either by taxing or borrowing, or both. Our money reformers will agree with this, if they admit that the issue of paper money is a form of borrowing. A tax policy attempts to "pay as you go" by switching a portion of the citizen's shopping list from private to public stores; in so far as he is com-pelled to buy more post offices, and ducation, and machine guns, he is left with just that much less to spend according to his individual choice.

The tax share of the citizen's income has advanced to far beyond what was considered as necessary, or sound. or even practicable, a generation ago. It is about 25 per cent in Canada, and yet we are a comparatively free country. In France it is about 50 per cent, and something like the same percentage is probably true of Italy and

take more than half of what the average citizen makes, he gives up, and prefers to merely exist, or to be come a ward of the state.

Carrying It Too Far

Apart from wars or armament, rapid increases in public expenditures and taxes are usually caused by large numbers of people getting on the puone pay or relief lists, but to carry this to the point where the average citizen, meaning by this a majority of the total, was at non-productive public work, would reduce our whole economic life to an absurdity which ould not survive.

Nevertheless we may question

whether any definite limit can be set. There has been an enormous increase in efficiency of production, which con-ceivably might enable the state to take 60 per cent or 70 per cent, and still leave the individual just enough incentive to keep his nose to the grind-

But there is hardly any government which meets a spending program out of taxation alone. It is viewed as too "deflationary" a policy, killing off private business to exactly the degree in which it creates public business. Moreover, there is felt to be a fund of wealth which can be reached by bor-rowing better than by taxation.

Sugaring the Pill

That is, if you tell a man that you want half of his earnings for taxation, he is liable to reduce his efforts, or hide some of what he makes, or quit altogether; whereas if you demand only one-fourth in taxes, and

And we may at least ask ourselves ask him for the loan of another fourth ask nim for the foan or another fourth at interest, you may get the same amount of money with less trouble, and he will be misled into thinking that the second fourth for which he holds bonds is an investment, and that he has actually saved to that extent. Now if you vary this by persuading him to hold additional paper money instead of bonds, you have accomplished the same result, by way of a currency inflation rather than a government that it is a superscript of the same result. ernment bond inflation.

All our great spending governments are combining both taxes and borrowings to meet their needs, and they are using paper money as well as paper bonds for their borrowings. It is true that in Canada the total note circulation is no more than it was in 1020 their reserves to the highest paper. was in 1929 (being near to the high record of that year, however.) But the chartered banks are being re-quired to withdraw their notes from circulation, and the Bank of Canada is replacing them with its own, which process gives the government all the advantages of the free circulation and a new annual debt-free loan.

Reservoir Drained

In just a few more years it will have According to some experts, that is about the maximum possible; in other words, if the government attempts to else turn elsewhere for that part of

The political and the practical expediency of borrowing in part can not be disputed. But to claim that such borrowings case the burden on the nation and its citizens is quite futile Responsible finance officers are quite aware of this, though they do occa-sionally hand out explanations to satisfy the views of those parliamentarians who see in borrowing, and especially in the kind of borrowing which does not create an interest charge, an endless chain of new pur-

chasing power. What happens when the government issues to a citizen some crisp new notes, or an equally crisp and new bond, in return for his savings? Certainly the issue of the notes or the bond does not create any new wealth. The citizen must first have produced new wealth, in wheat or in coal or in clothing or in any other goods or services demanded and paid for by his fellow-citizens.

Government Takes It

Further, he can not have spent all of his income on his current living, else he would have had nothing left over. He has worked hard at production, and has stinted himself in consumption, so as to have a balance of "savings." The government in effect takes over his surplus wheat, or coal, or clothing, and disburses them to reward its own workers and other

beneficiaries. So long as the government's program has the public behind it. all is well and good; the people are demanding that these things be done, and that

(Continued on Page 13)

THE BUSINESS FRONT

Adam Smith Warned Us

BY P. M. RICHARDS

NOT so long ago we heard a good deal about the

Not so long ago we heard a good deal about the menace of inflation. It was said that the huge deficit-spending by governments everywhere would sooner or later result in a serious decline in the purchasing power of money, to be reflected in a correspondingly large rise in prices.

But the almost complete failure of this price rise to materialize has made us rather disdainful of inflation, and the general disposition today is to imagine that modern methods of financial manipulation and control have rendered us more or less immune. At any rate, popular pressure is still immune. At any rate, popular pressure is still toward more government spending and the public debt is still climbing rapidly.

Everyone knows about the enormous increase in the debt of the United States government

since Mr. Roosevelt became President. But does the average Canadian know what the record of his own country is—a country which has had no costly New Deal?

The net debt of the Dominion (disregarding the provinces and municipalities) was \$2,248 millions on March 31, 1920, after financing our participation in the greatest war in history. By 1929, although the intervening period had been a relatively pros-

perous one, the debt had been reduced only \$23 millions. And in the decade since then it has risen nearly another \$1,000 millions—and is still rising.

There is no present prospect of balancing the budget, much less reducing the debt. Where do we go from here? What price inflation?

What Adam Smith Said

AS LONG ago as 1776 Adam Smith in his "Wealth of Nations" described the outcome of continued public debt increase as follows: "When national debts have accumulated to a certain degree, there debts have accumulated to a certain degree, there is scarce, I believe, a single instance of their having been fairly and completely paid. The liberation of the public revenue, if it has ever been brought about at all, has always been brought about by a bankruptcy; sometimes by an avowed one, but always by a real one, though frequently by a pretended payment."

The most peculiar means of vectored apartment

The most popular means of pretended payment, he adds, is the devaluation of the money, and his opinion of this step is stated thus: "The Honour of a state is surely very poorly provided for, when, in order to cover the disgrace of a real bank-ruptcy, it has receurse to a juggling trick of this kind, so easily seen through, and at the same time so extremely pernicious."

We submit that inflation has, right now, be-

come a real and pressing danger because of the indications that we are now entering upon a period of business expansion in which the inflationary conditions already created may be expected to produce their logical results.

Colonel Leonard P. Ayres, vice-president of the Cleveland Trust Company and famed economist, made this significant statement in a book on inflation published in 1936; "The histories of re-cent European inflations indicate that serious price inflations develop when business activity in-creases towards prosperity in countries that have recently greatly extended the volume of their nonredeemable paper money, and that these price in-flations grow rapidly to dangerous proportions if the countries continue to operate with badly un-balanced national budgets."

Ripe For Inflation

CANADA and the United States, together with many other countries, have "greatly extended the volume of their non-redeemable paper money." They are continuing to operate with badly unbalanced national budgets, and every day face new demands for government subsidies for producers who are receiving inadequate prices for their products, and for the adoption of schemes to put purchasing power in the hands of those who lack it. And they are facing an increase in business activity, if we can believe the signals given by the movements of the

w-Jones stock averages.
What can we do about it? The proponents of more government spending claim that we have entered upon a new phase of our economic and social development, in which we shall henceforth

ave to look to government initiative and government spending to take up the slack created by the drying-up of private investment of "risk" capital. They say that the need for creation of employment and purchasing power is paramount, and that if private enterprise won't do it, the government must.

But in doing so they shut their eyes to the fact that this course must cause private enterprise to wither, and that what is really necessary is that society shall re-establish conditions which favor the

development of private initiative and enterprise This must be done sooner or later if our social system, built on democracy and freedom, is to be preserved, and the longer we postpone doing it the more dangerous our position becomes. Right now we are moving directly towards inflation, with all its associated evils

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ALLEN, MILES & FOX

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COMMERCE & TRANSPORTATION BUILDING 159 BAY STREET TORONTO, CANADA



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ROCK WOOL

Rock wool is soft, light and fibrous, with a density of three to ten pounds cubic foot, and consists of interaced exceedingly fine, flexible, glassy three. The wool is made by melting suitable rock or mixture of rocks at temperature approaching 3,000 degrees Fahrenheit, and then converting he molten rock into fibres, either by blast of steam or air or by a mechplast of steam or air, or by a mech-cal device. The use of rock wool has expanded rapidly in recent years, owing to its excellent qualities as a sound and heat insulator—being both fire-proof and vermin-proof—and to its relatively low cost. Most of the output is used for dwelling house insulation, for which rock wool is available in bulk or loose form, in batts, and in the form of nodules or pellets that can be poured or blown into spaces in the walls of houses already erected.



R. G. MEECH, K.C., who has been elected a director of Loblaw Groce-terias Company Ltd. Mr. Nieech is a partner in the Toronto legal firm of Long & Daly. Results for the first quarter of Loblaw G-oceterias' new fiscal year were a little ahead of the similar period of last year, and president J. Milton Cork expects that this margin will prevail throughout the year.

GOLD & DROSS

M. & O. PAPER

Editor, Gold & Dross:

Please tell me how the reorganization of Minnesota & Ontario Paper is coming along and if there is any chance of the company running into the same snags that Abitibi did. What is the latest news and have any definite arrangements been made to clear th's up? R. M. H., Edmonton, Alta.

Because the trustees of the Minnesota & Ontario Paper Company hold substantial quantities of the preferred and common stock, I don't think than there will be any real opposition

than there will be any real opposition to their proposals to take the company out of bankruptcy. Certainly there shouldn't be the trouble that Abitibi is experiencing. For instance, of the 40,360 preferred shares outstanding, some 17,033 are held by the trustees and of the total of 100,920 common stock outstanding, 52,073 are in the hands of the trustees. When the holdings of the Brackus family are taken ing; of the Backus family are taken into consideration, only 17.325 preferred and 32,037 common shares are in the hands of the public.

As you probably know, in May, 1939, a Court order permitted the Bondholders' Committee to file its suggestions or plan with the trustees first, instead of with the Court. Suggestions or proposals will be received by the trustees up until August 1. The Court has directed the trustees on or before October 16, 1939, to prepare and file a plan of reorganization, or a reply outlining why such a plan can-not be affected. Hearing on the plan or reply is set for November 6, 1939.

LAGUNA, KIENA

Editor, Gold & Dross:

Would you be kind enough to g ve me your advice on this: I have 1,000 shares of Laguna for which I paid 16 cents a share, and a brokerage firm wants me to turn it over for shares in Kiena Gold Mines.

R. S. G., Mount Hamilton, Ont. The brokers you refer to are suggesting that you place the proceeds from the initial liquidating dividend you have presumably now received rom Laguna Gold Mines in Kiena Gold Mines. Laguna, which has been a salvaging operation for some time, has gone into voluntary liquidation. Final distribution of the assets is expected to total between 11 and 13 cents a share, depending on the time the mill runs, and a first distribution

of 8 cents a share was made in July. The prospects for the Kiena opera-tion appear rather interesting, the company has capable management drill holes put down from a reef in and is assured of funds for proposed the lake. The total proposed drive is

BUSINESS AND MARKET FORECAST

BY HARUSPEX

THE MARKET'S LONG-TERM OR YEAR-TO-YEAR TREND, UNDER DOW'S THEORY, CONTINUES UPWARD. THE SHORT-TERM OR MONTH-TO-MONTH TREND WAS ALSO SIGNALLED AS UPWARD ON JULY 18. FOR A MORE DETAILED DISCUSSION OF THE PRICE MOVEMENT SEE COMMENT BELOW.

COMMENT BELOW.

THE PRICE MOVEMENT—15 its decline from early to late June, the stock market, both from a standpoint of extent and duration, fully corrected the April/May advance. It likewise tested the April 8 support points—the Dow-Jones railroad average, on such decline, coming within about 1½ points of its early April low. Ability of the market, following this interval of weakness, to then climb above its early June rally peaks represented the first occasion this year that a previous important distribution level had been exceeded by the averages. This upside penetration confirmed the secondary trend as being upward from April 8, thereby resuming the primary or main upward movement that was interrupted by secondary decline over the first quarter of this year.

Ability of the two averages, in their recent unside penetra-

Ability of the two averages, in their recent upside penetra

Ability of the two averages, in their recent upside penetra-tions, to develop strength simultaneously, as well as the sub-stantial increase in daily volumes around the dates of penetration, both augur well as concerns the longer outlook. Neither the penetrations, however, nor the manner in which they were effected, can operate to prevent setbacks of a minor nature. It would thus be perfectly normal, at this juncture, or after one additional burst of strength, if a decline to or somewhat under the points of penetration (140 on the industrial average) were wit-

nessed. The large increase in brokers' loans of last week suggests a recently increased public participation, and, should this position become top-heavy, only minor setback would restore a fivorable technical position.

August is characteristically a month of strength. In every one of the past seven years, even including 1937, the Dow-Jones industrial average, for illustration, has either ended the month of August at a higher level than it ended the month of July, or, during the month of August, it has exceeded the peak level reached in the preceding July. Barring another war crisis, therefore, it would seem that the August interval, now just ahead, could furnish a likely period for the market to further implement the favorable indication given on July 18. Minor recession and dullness, over the early days of the month, rather than a burst of strength, would be the better indication of the aforementioned possibility.

DOW JONES STOCK AVERAGES

JUNE

6/10

28.45

496,000

440,000

pints of penetration (140 on the industrial av

21.44

DAILY AVERAGE STOCK MARKET TRANSACTIONS

MAR

INDUSTRIALS

RAILS

631,000

33.66



C. H. CARLISLE, president of Canada Bread Company, Ltd., whose annual report, published elsewhere in this issue, shows marked progress. At the annual meeting reference was made to the fact that when Mr. Carlisle became president six years ago, the company's statements showed a net loss of \$43,000, a bank loan of \$232,000 and bonds outstanding, \$952,900. The 1939 statement shows substantial net profits, the cash position at \$478,786 and the outstanding bonds reduced to \$595,400. The sinking fund has been fully provided for to the maturity of bonds in August 1941. The company has no past due indebtedness. company has no past due indebtedness. The president attributed the progress made by the company to lower costs, the opening up of additional territories, to rapid turnover, and to increased volume of business. Mr. Carlisle commented on excessive taxation, saying "This is hard to bear. Every year taxes are a great ded more than what is paid to shareholders. Shareholders take risk of investment, their returns are limited, yet the government gets the big share."

work. Development of the property was resumed last month and first work is extension of a crosscut from the 430-foot level northeasterly to a zone lying under the water of a lake, which zone indicated important dimensions and commercial values in a series of

about 2,000 feet and on July 15 it had advanced over 333 feet. A new vein was struck at footage 203. It remains for underground work to definitely determine the dimensions and commercial possibilities of the in-dicated gold deposit.

GRAHAM-PAIGE

-Victoria, B.C.

Editor, Gold & Dross:

Do you think that Graham-Paige would be a good buy at this time? I know nothing about the company or the slock and would appreciate any information you have.

I think that the stock of Graham-Paig Motors is quite unattractive. The company has been unable to take advantage of the increase in demand for automobiles and while the net loss this year may be somewhat smaller than in 1938 when a deficit of \$1,920,-186 was shown, profits are only a long term possibility. The company's financial position is weak.

One of the smaller independent automobile producers, Graham-Paige confines its operations to the medium-priced lines. The company is a relatively unimportant factor in the automobile industry and, with competition increasing, its position in the trade has fallen off almost uninterruptedly since 1929. The production of tractors. with initial distribution through Sears Roebuck, was started in 1937, but it unlikely that the sales volume of this new department can offset the decline in the principal division.

BERESFORD LAKE

Editor, Gold & Dross:

I would like to know your opinion of Revestord Lake Mines. I have been urged to buy but thought it advisable to write you first as I highly value

-H. F. R., Strathroy, Ont. The exploration program underway at Beresford Lake Mines is meeting with encouraging results and the possibilities appear interesting. Funds are being supplied by a Toronto broke A new surface discovery some 635 feet north of the shaft gave assays up to seven ounces per ton, averaging about \$29 across mining width for a section 55 feet long. The new find is about 250 feet ahead of the north face on the 225-foot level and may be a continuation of the main vein. Diamond drilling is now planned to test lateral and depth continuity, following which the north face will be extended to get under the ore.

Recent work on and above the 375foot level has indicated the downward extension of the orebody of the shaft which had previously been mined above the 225-foot level only and this leads to hopes that ore will be located on deeper levels.

McCOLL-FRONTENAC

Editor, Gold & Dross:

As an old subscriber to your paper and a steady reader of your financial pages, I would like to get your opinion of McColl-Frontenac preferred and common stocks. How does this com-pany rank with other Canadian oil companies and what do you think the chances are for dividend payments on

-D. J. D., Outremont, Que.

Despite the current low price of 7, I don't think that McColl-Frontenac common has any more than average speculative appeal. In 1938 the stock speculative appeal. In 1936 the stock established a high of 14 and a low of 6 k; in 1937 a high of 15 and a low of 8 k; and in 1936, a high of 17 k and a low of 12 k. The 6 per cent \$100 par preferred, which is selling at 89 to yield 6.7 per cent, has appeal for income. Appreciation prospects

are limited.

McColl-Frontenac is engaged principally in the refining of crude oil and the distribution of petroleum, and is the third largest factor in the Canadian oil industry. Over a period of years, the company's earnings have been fairly stable, but greater than average vulnerability to price change was evidenced in 1936 when profits slid off sharply from \$1.16 to 45 cents per common share under the influence of high crude costs, low refined prices and increased taxes. Earnings in 1937 rose steeply to \$1.03 per common share but dipped again in 1938 to 38 cents per share. Very little, if any, improvement is expected over 1938 results in the current fiscal year. Dividends on the common are not likely over the near term.

CALLINAN FLIN FLON

Editor, Gold & Dross:

AUG.

144.0

130.05 30.20

25.85 6/30

731,000

I am interested in Callinan Flin Flon Mines and although I read a notice about its reorganization, nothing fur-ther appears to be developing. Could you give me any information as to progress made and if financing is actually completed? T. C. D., Toronto, Out.

An official of Callinan Flin Flon Mines informs me that financing has not yet been completed. Supplementary letters patent were granted re-cently and this brings into effect the reorganization ratified by shareholders in April. The authorized capitaliza-tion is now 3,000,000 shares, no-par value, with one new share to be issued for each four old. I understand the company has several tentative proposi-tions for financing under considera-tion and official expectation is that work will be resumed this fall.

(Continued on next page)

Securities Should be Supervised In a period of frequent fluctuations it is necessury for the investor to have supervision of his list of holdings. Suggestions for investment are available through any of our branches. A. E. AMES & CO. LIMITED Business Established 1889 TORONTO

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The Royal Bank of Canada

NORAN

Print Vol. 54,

cover sap of the their be jars of r in fires a Syrup o color and that all should b approach product.

939

Dividend Notices

BANK OF MONTREAL

DIVIDEND NO. 308 NOTICE is hereby given that a DIVIDEND of TWO DOLLARS per share upon the paid up Capital Stock of this Institution has been declared for the current quarter, payable on and after FRIDAY, the FIRST day of SEPTEMBER next to Shareholders of record at close of business on 31st July, 1939.

By Order of the Board

JACKSON DODDS
General Manager
General Manager Montreal, 18th July, 1939.

Loblaw Groceterias Co. Limited

TICE is hereby given that quarterly ands of 25 cents per share on the Class hares and 25 cents per share on the Class and 25 cents per share of the Class and 25 cents per share of the Class and the Order of the Board.

JUSTIN M. CORK,

reonto, July 26th, 1939.

The Royal Bank of Canada DIVIDEND NO. 208

OTICE is hereby given that a dividend of two per cent. ng at the rate of eight per cent. annum) upon the paid-up cap-stock of this bank has been de-

be payable at the bank and its nehes on and after Friday, the day of September next, to reholders of record at the close usiness on the 31st day of July

order of the Board. S. G. DOBSON, General Manager. treal, Que., July 11, 1939.

(ANADA WIRE - CABLE COMPANY DIVIDEND NOTICES

PREFERRED DIVIDEND NO. 42

rice

D

RGH

51

PREFERRED DIVIDEND NO. 42

TAKE NOTICE that the regular arterly Dividend of \$1.625 per share, the outstanding Preferred Stock of Company for the three months and eclared as Dividend No. 42, paylor September 15th, 1939, to Share-bers of record at the close of business August 31st, 1939.

CLASS "A" DIVIDEND NO. 16

LLSO TAKE NOTICE that a Dividend of \$1.00 per Share on the outstand of \$1.00 per Share on the outstanding Class "A" Common Shares of Company has been declared as idended No. 16, payable September 1939, to Shareholders of record at close of business August 31st, 1939.

B.—A further Dividend on the

NB.—A further Dividend on the
Class "A" Common Shares
amounting to \$1.00 per Share
has been declared to be note
later, details of which will be
published in due course.

By order of the Board

A. 1 SIMMONS. Secretary Toronto, July 25th, 1939.

NORANDA MINES, LIMITED

DIVIDEND NOTICE

tice is hereby given that an interimend of \$1.00 per share, payable in Canafunds, has been declared by the Director Noranda Mines. Limited, payable mber 15th, 1939, to shareholders of d at the close of business August 21st.

order of the Board,
J. H. BRADFIELD,
Secret ronto, July 26th, 1939.

SATURDAY NIGHT THE CANADIAN WEEKLY

BERNARD K. SANDWELL, Editor McHARDY, Advertising Manage

bscriptions to points in Canada and Newfoundland \$3.00 per annum. I British Dominions, Colonies retectorates, United States and United tates Possessions, \$5.00 per annum. Il other countries \$6.00 per annum. Single Copies 10 cts.

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I. F. Foy	~ ~ Cir	culation Manager

Vol. 54, No. 40 Whole No. 2420

THE Indians were the first discoverers of the sweetness of the of the Canadian maple. They did ir boiling in wooden troughs or rs of rough pottery by heating sto fires and dropping them into water Syrup or sugar so made was dark in color and the tradition long persisted that all pure maple syrup or sugar should be dark. The nearer the color approaches amber the purer is the

The net industrial production in fanitoba exceeds agricultural production by more than \$10,000,000.

GOLD & DROSS

(Continued from page 12)

The future prospects of the proporty appear interesting. Workings on the Hudson Bay Mining & Smelt-ing Co., adjoining to the south, are reported as getting close to the Cal-linan line and it is hoped an exten-sion of this ore can be picked up with deep drill holes. A total of 33 holes, olving approximately 15,000 feet of drilling, had been completed when work was stopped in the fall of 1937. This drilling is stated to have proved struc.u al conditions and geological formation similar to that on the Hudson Bay property.

PAGE-HERSEY

Ed 'or, Gold & Dross:

I have been looking around for a slock which offers a good secure yield and has fa'r market chances and I have been advised to buy Page-Hersey common. Do you think this is good adv ce? I would appreciate an out-line of the company and its financ al posit o.t.

-D. H. C., Campbellton, N.B. Paga-Hersey is selling at 101½ to yield 3.9 per cent at the \$4-per-share dividend rate. I think that the stock is sound, has appeal for the conservative investor and has average appre-ciation possibilities. High for the stock

in 1938 was 105, low was 78; high it 1.37 was 110, low 80. Dividends have been paid regularly for years. In 1934 disbursements amounted to \$1.25 per share and included a 25-cents-per-share extra; in 1937, \$1 per share was paid, and in each of the 3 previous years, \$3 per share.

Pag -Hersey specializes in steel and wrought iron tubular products. Sales outlets are mainly the building, p.umbing, mining, oil and gas industries, and other miscellaneous trades throughout Canada. The company has always maintained a strong liquid financial position and since the completion of the last heavy capital ex-penditures in 1931, working capital has increased steadily each year. In the year ended December 31, 1938, current assets totaled \$6,834,217 and included \$1,071,374 in cash and \$2, 905,691 in marketable securities. Total current liabilities were \$391,390. P fit and loss surplus was \$3,645,217.

Because of the improvement in residential building, steel pipe sales should increase in 1939 over 1938. The new mill for production of butt-welded pipe should make for greater efficiency and, while the outlook for exports remains uncertain, earnings in 1939 should show a satisfactory improvement over the \$4.23 per share realized

in 1922 to "fund" the debt of the United Kingdom to the United States, Great Britain's position, roughly, was

that she owed the United States four and a quarter billion dollars, against which there were debts owing to her of seven and a half billion dollars,

plus twenty-two percent of whatever could be got out of Germany.

Great Britain's original attitude to

all this mess was the only sensible one, to wit—that all the inter-Allied

debts be cancelled in order to permit

a resumption of orderly world trade

without an incubus of unpayable obli-

gations overshadowing it. The United States would not hear of this, where-

upon, on August 1, 1922, in the fam-ous "Balfour Note," the British gov-

ernment stated that she would forego all payments due to her both under

Reparations and inter-Allied debts accounts, over and above the amount

due by her to the United States.
France thought she stood to lose

more than she would gain by this

plan, she being also a creditor nation

to some of the Allies, as well as the

chief beneficiary under Reparations, so France would not agree to the

on Great Britain's part, she gave up the effort at world-cancellation, fund-ed her own debt to the United States,

and commenced paying on the line, at the agreed-on rate of approximate-

ly \$160 millions a year. These payments were continued until the Brit-

It bears stressing that while these

ernment in taxes to assist in the pay-

practically nothing, (France paid a few million pounds on her indebted-

So, after various attempts

Britain's Proposal

The Facts About The War Debts

(Continued from Page 11)

It will also be noted from the above It will also be noted from the above table that while Finland leads the repayment parade with 58.8%, Great Sritain, despite her enormous total, had reimbursed the United States (ignoring interest) up to the time when the world monetary crisis stopped her payments, to the extent

The countries whose debts to the United States arose entirely out of that country's post-war assistance are Armenia, Estonia, Finland, Hungary, Latvia, Lithuania and Poland, and, with the exception of Finland, all these benefitted countries lag behind far behind—Great Britain in their repayment efforts.

Czecho-Slovakia, France, Greece, Rumania, Russia and Yugoslavia were also large recipients of relief funds efter the War, as, incidentally, was also Austria, whose loan of \$24 millions, omitted from the above tables, might now be considered America's share of the Reparations dream.

German Reparations

When one touches on reparations, one moves into a part of this discussion which can only be barely sketched in this article. The various conferonces which followed the War, and the meetings of the "financial ex-perts" (save the mark!) which set the varying total of gold marks—in that little-known monetary measure, the milliard which Germany was sup-posed to pay and pay and pay... these are all ancient history now.

Sufficient to say that the first Reparations Commission set the amount at 132 milliard gold marks, which is roughly thirty-three billion dollars— just stop and think of this amount for a minute: thirty-three thousand million dollars!—and the Dawes Plan -a Hell an' Maria of a settlement-lowered it to a complicated basis of annual payments based on "the in-creasing prosperity of Germany," and the Young Plan of Owen D. Young

These payments from Germany which, of course, never materialized
—were to have been split up as fol-

and	these	dr	e	11	n	6	d	-(0	f	١	p	a	У	ľ	n	e	nts	b
Misc	ellane	ous																	8
Belg	ium																	4	8
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Briti	sh E	mpi	re											٠					22
	ce .																		52

came the basis for the repayment of another set of war loans—a set which is never heard of in the United States the inter-Allied debts owing to Great Britain.

These debts, like the American debts, were of two general kinds straight war loans, and loans for reconstruction, repatriation and relief. They totaled as follows, omitting any

consideration of interest	t:
France	£454,000,00
Russia	483,000,00
Italy	369,000,00
Belgium	
Yugoslavia	
Rumania	
Other countries	
Total	

So it will be seen that by the time

V. LOFTUS, elected a director of the Canada Bread Company, Ltd., has been with the company for 28 years and has been general manager for the past eight years. He fills the vacancy on the board of directors created by the death last year of C. W. Band. ROSS H. McMASTER, president of the Steel Company of Canada, Ltd., in a message to shareholders accompanying quarterly dividend payments, says that the threat of war has made it inadvisable to go ahead now with the proposed stip sheet mill. He adds that the cost of such an installation in Canada would be considerably higher than similar mills elsewhere with which the company be considerably higher than similar mills elsewhere with which the company would have to compete, and the company had hoped, therefore, that machinery not available in Canada might be admitted free of duty, particularly when intended for the production of steel already permitted free entry. The company had also suggested to the government that it give relief from the sales tax in respect to equipment and materials entering into strictly new productive tax in respect to equipment and materials entering into strictly new productive enterprise. Mr. McMaster stated that the company's engineers are now working on a revised scheme to embrace the production of tin-plate and kindred lines which will involve a lesser expenditure, but will permit of extension at a later date to complete the original plans.

Photo by "Who's Who in Canada".

ness), from her debtors. The fact that it was likely to be a case of all put and no take, so far as Britain was concerned, was sensed in 1922 and British financial circles were none too pleased with the Baldwin funding agreement. Under this agr ment, the payments made by Britain have been mostly segregated as interest. To be exact, of the \$2,204 millions which Britain had paid back up to Jan. 31, 1938, \$1,590 millions were applied against interest.

Britain Wouldn't Beg

Under the proud leadership of Mr Baldwin, the British delegation would not stoop to beg, and so Britain got much worse terms, in the American funding agreements, than did the other Allies. Belgium's interest, on ish monetary crisis of 1931, (being, of course, partly responsible for that all but the \$32 million "Reconstruction" part of her loans, was com-pletely forgiven. Italy wangled an crisis), and even after 1931 she continued to make payments—\$95 millions in 1932 and \$17 millions in 1933. average rate of less than 1% and France got rates ranging from nil for the first eight years, to 1% until 1940, and so on up to a "normal-times, prosperity-regained" rate of 3½% after 1965. But England settled at 4¼% up to 1922 (that was the rate at which the American government, horrowed the first Liberty. payments were being made, and while the average British citizen was paying 25% of his income to the govment, Britain was getting nothing, or ernment borrowed the first Liberty Loan from its own citizens), 3% for the next ten years, and 3 1/2 % there-

On this basis, England, owing \$4,277 millions originally and paying off \$2,025 millions, still owes the United States more than she did to Statistical Abstract of the United States, she owes \$5,341,707,000 as of June 30, 1938, although, on the basis of the funding agreements, she was actually in default, at that date, for \$165,000,000 principal and \$741,-

999,000 interest. The theory of interest is today in danger of being proved fallacious. I made something of a point of this in an article in SATURDAY NIGHT of June 17 last, entitled "Danger! Low Interest Rates Ahead!". The fact is that one cannot collect interest on a debt of four billion dollars. There just isn't that much money with which to pay the principal, let alone the in-

Which brings us up to another stage in the development of this argument. Widely-read publications in the United States still contend that the War debts, (and again I repeat that they mean the British debt) can be

Mr. Baldwin arrived in Washington Mystery of Recurring Deficits

part of their incomes be taken for such purposes, either through taxes or borrowings.

But if and when the point is reached. where large numbers of the workers and savers question the wisdom of the program, then the situation be-comes more delicate. Under such circumstances heavy taxation looks like outright robbery, and there is a erful urge on the government to clothe the tax wolf in the innocent clothing of the bond lamb, while at

lamb of any kind.

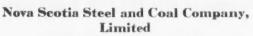
tax levies are at or near the point of diminishing returns. New or increased taxes meet more and more public hostility. So with public spending still on the upgrade, the state must borrow more.

Our municipalities and provinces being unable or unwilling to issue new loans, are evading the obligations which were laid upon them at Conthe same time arranging such financial federation, and are trying their best

conditions as will put a premium on to pass the buck to the Dominion. The latter, under such a compelling trend That, it is submitted, outlines the of public opinion, is obliged to take situation as we have it today. Most up the challenge.

But as the price of its consent, it is going to demand, through the medium of the report of the Royal Commission on Dominion-Provincial Relations, a definite assignment of the fields which it is expected to finance. Through its banking and other powers it already has an effective hold on credit conditions, and the tendency will be to

tighten this control still further. The "easy money" policy, while sup-



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Nova Scotia Steel and Coal Company, Limited has leased its ore mines to Dominion Steel and Coal Corporation, Limited on a rental basis sufficient to pay interest charges and retire the entire issue by maturity.

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posed to encourage business expansion, has the more obvious effect of depressing interest yields on all kinds of bonds and mortgages, thus enabling the government to borrow cheaply while public works and relief policies discourage any industrial expansion that might arise from cheap labor.

Where Is New Wealth?

Where, in this situation, is there a real constructive feature? Where, as minimum, is there any creation of additional wealth as a result of public borrowing? In physical life there is a principle of conservation which holds that however matter may be changed, it can not be created or destroved. Economic wealth is more elative, and it certainly is in process of being constantly created and destroyed, but the transfer at a given time, of a given amount of existing wealth, from private to public hands, does not in one whit add to or subtract from it.

The consequences of this transfer in private hands finds its way either into normal spending or else into new industrial development. In public hands it can be spent, let us say equally well so far as current consumption is concerned, but it does not create new wealth sources as a rule because governments do not go in for that sort of thing, and notoriously fail when they do attempt it.

A public spending program, especially when financed by note or bond inflation, could be constructive when industry was rapidly contracting, so long as public finances were so co servative that new commitments could be undertaken without imposing new taxes or any strains on the supply of But with the structure of public finance so burdensome that every new levy is a shock to business and every new loan an inroad on an already depleted fund, there is more destruction than help in such

some of the public money for the creation of new employment-making and dividend-yielding industries, then we might get somewhere. But the home improvement and various other schemes directed towards this end have proved rather futile. If profitable opportunities are available will find them without government i'hey always exist, but the door may be closed for a time by excessive

Depletion of Capital

A public policy aimed at unleashing private incentive would have pulled us out of depression long ago. As it is, we are worse off through the accumulation of debt and the depletion of real capital.

Governments have borrowed most of our savings for a long time. The continue to do so indefinitely. they cannot borrow more than w save, any more than they can tax away more than we have left after sub-Both taxes and borrowings come out of our annual production. And we cannot have real prosperity or expansion until the main flow is turned back into developments which make

both wages and profits. Knowing this, we may still choose to follow the path of state socialism. But so long as we do so, we have to be satisfied with a curtailed output, a poorer return to the average citizen and consequently a lowered standard of living.

Every nation which has advanced far along this path Germany Italy France, Russia and New Zealand are all illustrations in recent times has found it necessary to depress living standards by means of controls over industry and foreign exchange, which controls work out with m ship on the citizen than do the agencies which regulate life in a free country which has experienced the benefit of

August 5

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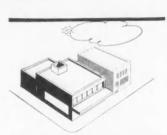
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Concerning Insurance

Success of Organized Publicity

BY GEORGE GILBERT

Life Insurance is the most sensitive plant in the financial garden and most easily injured by adverse publicity. Yet life insurance in Canada over a lengthy period has held a secure place in the confidence of the public, little if any affected by the attacks which have been made from time to time against particular companies or the business in general.

One of the factors which have contributed in no small measure to the maintenance of this favorable public opinion has been the steady campaign of educational publicity carried on by the associated life companies during the past eighteen years by means of institutional advertising to spread a better knowledge of the service they render in the community.

panies in Canada have been carrying on a continuous institutional advertising campaign in order to spread a better knowledge of the service life insurance renders in the community. In the period from July, 1938, to

June, 1939, for example, forty million life insurance messages reached policyholders and the public at large in this way through the columns of the daily form. the daily, farm, financial and weekly press across the country. These advertisements had the three-fold pur-pose of: (1) Emphasizing the financial protection that permanent forms of life insurance provide for dependents and for old age; (2) Stressing the social and economic importance of life insurance to the individual and to the nation; (3) Educating the public to the value of

permanent as against temporary forms of life insurance.

It is satisfactory to note that this unique public relations activity of the life companies is to be continued into its nineteenth successive year, with the unanimous endorsation of the Canadian Life Insurance Officers' Association, which, as stated, has found it "an invaluable factor in establishing and maintaining public confidence," and "a necessary medium to keep policyholders and the public generally informed concerning the nature of life insurance as a co-opera-tive enterprise, and to counteract extreme measures advocated in some quarters and directed against the best interests of our millions of policyholders and beneficiaries.'

Sensitive to Criticism

Life insurance is very sensitive to public criticism, and in the United States, where institutional advertising is not used to any extent, the business has suffered rather severely during the past two or three years as a result of ill-founded attacks in books, pamphlets, magazine articles, and in radio broadcasts, in which life in-surance has been described as "a legalized racket," and in which the public have been warned against buy-ing any form of life insurance other than annual renewable term insur-

In Canada, however, where these same broadcasts have been heard, and where the same books, magazines and pamphlets have been circulated to a ertain extent, these attacks have had little or no effect on the structure of life insurance. One of the important factors in causing these attacks to fall flat in this country has been the long campaign of educational publicity carried on through the years by the associated life companies in which the principles of sound and permanent life insurance have been explained in simple language and so made understandable to the ordinary

Canadians have come to know that sible to predict, but it is not diffilife insurance on the legal reserve cult to foresee further regulation and insurance institutions operating under government license and supervision. They know that life insurance reflective. They know that life insurance reflects the safety and stability of Canada They know that life insurance undertakings. issets of over two billions of dollars owned by the policyholders—are invested in Dominion and Provincial and municipal securities; in industries and utilities; in our homes, farms and

They know that in times of war, epidemic and depression life insur-ance has kept faith with its policyholders and their beneficiaries, and that it has provided countless families with food, clothing, shelter and other necessities of life, and has assured men and women financial security in their old age.

Million Families Protected

They know that throughout Canada a million homes are safeguarded, a million families are protected by life insurance, and that each and every working day policyholders in this country and their beneficiaries receive nore than \$500,000 from their life insurance savings.

They are interested in the preservation of life insurance, because they know that if life insurance were undermined and destroyed, millions of Canadians would dread the future. Many people would be powerless to protect their dependents, and many more thousands of families would be on relief.

They know that life insurance has aided countless men and women on their journey through life, and that paid premium beyond the prit is the only safe way by which the premium for the expired time. average man or woman can create a sizeable estate for the protection of of the Loyal Protective policy, the

DURING the past eighteen years the loved ones. They also know that today more than 3,500,000 Canadians enjoy greater peace of mind by charting their financial course the safe

life insurance way.

They know that very few people are able to save money for old age, except through life insurance. That is why hundreds of thousands of people entrust a large portion of their savings to life insurance, which leaves them free from investment worries and secure in the knowledge that they will have a guaranteed income for their later years. They are also relieved of frequent temptation to withdraw their savings for the purchase of non-essentials.

Cannot Read Future

If people could read the future-if they knew exactly how long they were going to live-they would plan their savings programme differently, no doubt. If they knew they were only going to live a few years, they would certainly endeavor to obtain adequate life insurance for the protection of their dependents, or if they knew they were going to live to a ripe old age they would be more interested in securing a guaranteed pension. But lacking such occult powers, they must do the best they can to protect them-selves against both contingencies. Their savings programme should be designed to accomplish two purposes; first, to provide protection for dependents in case of their own death, and, second, to provide a retirement fund for their own old age. Only through life insurance can the average person accomplish both these

By means of institutional advertising, Canadians know that the money they pay in premiums is not lying idle in the vaults of the company or in the banks, but is actively at work in building up the country, and in furnishing employment to many workers throughout the Dominion.

As a result of this educational publicity, life insurance enjoys a preferred position among the insurance insti-tutions of the country. Fire and casualty insurance might well take a leaf out of the book of life insurance in this respect. For in the case of fire and casualty companies, with few exceptions, little or nothing has been done to create a better understanding of their functions on the part of the general public. They have depended largely upon the service rendered and the indemnity furnished under their policy contracts, and upon their armies of agents, to develop a favor-

able public opinion.

There is need of more systematic publicity efforts on the part of those interested in the maintenance of insurance as a private enterprise to bring about a better understanding of the business by the masses. What the future course will be under un-educated public opinion it is imposless the public has been made thoroughly acquainted beforehand with the

Inquiries

Editor, Concerning Insurance:

I have frequently been canvassed by the Loyal Protective Life Insurance Co., of Toronto, to take a Sickness and

Their policy seems to be noncancellable. I cannot see any loop-hole in it. My present policy can be cancelled by the company at any time.
Please tell me if this company is reliable and able to fulfill their

H. N. A., Dundas, Ont.

Loyal Protective Life Insurance Company, of Boston, Mass., with Canadian head office at Toronto, is regularly licensed in Canada, and has a deposit with the Government at Ottors of State Only 10 to 10 tawa of \$242,993 for the protection of Canadian policyholders exclusively. It is authorized to transact life, accident and sickness insurance in this country. It is safe to do business with,

and all claims are readily collectable. Under the ordinary accident and sickness policy, the insurance may be terminated by the insurance company at any time by giving the insured ten days' notice of cancellation by regis-tered mail or five days' notice of cancellation personally delivered and refunding in either case the excess of paid premium beyond the pro rata

Under the non-cancellable provision

a Partnership for You A SUN LIFE POLICY gives you this and more _____ It Plans SECURITY for the Time of Need

Sum Life of Canada



S. C. McEVENUE, general manager of the Canada Life Assurance Com-pany, who has been appointed vice-chairman of the Life Agency Officers Section of the Canadian Life Insurance Officers Association.

-Photo by "Who's Who in Canada".

insured has the right of renewal by the payment of the premiums when due until he has received in the aggregate indemnities for disease and indemnities for disability for bodily injury as provided by the policy for sixty weeks, and except that, after the insured has passed his sixtieth birthday, the indemnities for disease are reduced one-half, and that, after the insured has passed his seventieth birthday, the policy is effective only in respect to the indemnities for accidental injuries.

That is, when the insured has received altogether sixty weeks' indemnity for disease, the policy no longer covers him as regards sickness, and when he has received sixty weeks' indemnity for disability due to bodily injury the policy no longer covers him against accident.

Editor, Concerning Insurance:

Will you kindly give me your opinion of Federal Hardware and Implement Mutuals?

Their representative guarantees a saving of 30 per cent. on premiums for Fire Insurance and also says that their policy is not assessable.

I would appreciate any comment you care to make.

.-P. R. C., Toronto, Ont.

What are known as the Federal Hardware and Implement Mutuals are a group of three American mutual fire insurance companies that write a combination policy under which each company assumes one-third of the amount of the policy and no more, the liability being several and not joint. As the three companies are all regularly licensed in Canada and maintain assets in this country in excess of their Canadian liabilities, they are safe to do business with, and all claims are readily collectable.

This group operates on the principle of charging standard rates for insurance and returning at the end of the year by way of refund or dividend what is not required for losses, reserves and expenses. So far, these dividends or refunds have been substantial, and have materially reduced the cost of insurance to their policy-

The three companies in the group are the Hardware Mutual Fire Insurance Co. of Minneapolis, the Hard-ware Dealers Mutual Fire Insurance Co. of Wisconsin, and the Minnesota Implement Mutual Fire Insurance Co. Government deposits at Ottawa for the exclusive protection of Canadian policyholders, as follows: Hardware Mutual, \$265,200; Hardware Dealers Mutual, \$250,300; and Minnesota Implement Mutual, \$242,950. They issue non-assessable policies

Editor, Concerning Insurance: Two years ago, at age 35, I took

out a pension policy 20 years. The annual premium was \$225. My third payment will be due in November and last year I found it hard to find the amount necessary and I feel that I will have a difficult time this year and possibly all the time in so much as I will always have to sacrifice some things to be able to pay it. The pension policy will pay me back in 1956 some \$5600. or \$30.00 a month as long as I live. I would like to reduce this amount so that my premium will not be so large per year; or as was suggested to me the other day to take an endowment policy for a certain amount as the premium on this policy would not be as large as

The Insurance company I know will put forth the argument that I should think of the future. I agree with this but after all I won't be entirely dependent on Life insurance unless the country goes broke as the saying is. I own some property in town which brings in rent monthly, and have some government bonds as well as some stocks which all I think are not too speculative. annual income at present is just slightly more than our actual needs with-

solid satisfaction pervades the mind of the man who is insured in the Norwich Union.

NORWICH UNION

FIRE INSURANCE SOCIETY, LIMITED ESTABLISHED 1797

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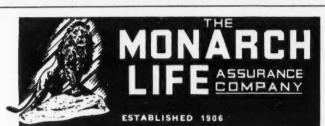
FIRE - AUTO



and C. C. PAULL Asst. Managers

BEFORE YOU INSURE - CONSULT CONFEDERATION LIFE **ASSOCIATION** ONE OF THE WORLD'S GREAT LIFE INSURANCE INSTITUTIONS RENOWNED FOR STRENGTH, SERVICE AND SECURITY SINCE 1871





out any extravagances. I feel that shouldn't do without necessary things such as repairs to the house, and clothes, etc. and put everything

into life insurance and maybe in the end it go to some one else. Would you advise leaving things as they are or switching the insurance to something cheaper.

I would appreciate your advice on

M. R. C., Strathroy, Ont

My advice would be to pay this war's premium on your present pension policy, which would entitle you to a cash value in the policy, and then I would ask the company carrying the policy to reduce the face amount to a sum which you feel you will have no difficulty in keeping up the payments on. In that way you will be getting the most value out of the money already paid in, and I do not think you will have any difficulty in making a satisfactory arrangement with the company for a reduction in the amount of the policy.

Life Sales Show Nearly 11% Increase

 S^{HOWING} an increase of nearly 11% as compared with the same period last year, sales of new ordinary life insurance in Canada and Newfoundland for May totalled \$33,657,000, according to returns compiled by the Life Insurance Sales Research Bur-eau, and given out on June 21 by the Canadian Life Insurance Officers Association. All the Western Provinces reported increases, Saskatchewan leading with an improvement of over 29%. In Ontario, which did nearly 50% of the total business, sales were up over 18%.

Detailed sales by provinces, based on returns by 18 companies having 84% of the total insurance in force, exclusive of group and wholesale in-

without insurance, reinsurance, revivals, etc., were as follows:—
British Columbia, \$2,637,000; Al-

berta, \$1,422,000; Saskatchewan, \$978,000; Manitoba, \$2,146,000; Ontario, \$15,736,000; Quebec, \$8,028,000; New Brunswick, \$756,000; Nova Scotia, \$1,333,000; Prince Edward Island, \$108,000; Newfoundland, \$513. 000; total, \$33,657,000.

Why the Banker Bought a Policy for His Son

ASKED why he had applied for life insurance policy for his six-teen-year-old son, the vice-president of a prominent bank is quoted as re plying:

"Because I believe every boy should start in life from his father's shoulders. I am trying to give mine the benefit of my experience in the important things of life, and life insurance is

one of them.
"I am a banker and realise some what better than the average man the value of regular and systematic

"While helping to settle many estates, I have seen many homes bereft, have known many families suddenly deprived of a provider and protector. I know what life insur-ance has meant to many more.

"I have matured one policy and know the sensation.
"Many dark places in my life have

been made much brighter by the thought of the insurance I own.

"I can save my son considerable money by starting his insurance and carrying it for him for a few years, while he is finishing school and college. before he could take it out for himself.

"I know that if he can keep up these small payments, no matter what may happen to me, to him, or to his investments, he will have an estate some day."



AN ALL CANADIAN COMPANY

COL. THE HON. H. A. BRUCE, M.D.

H. BEGG

NEW YORK UNDERWRITERS INSURANCE COMPANY

A. & J. H. STODDART, General gents

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H. A. JOSELIN, MANAGER FOR CANADA-TORONTO PROVINCIAL AGENTS

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IN SOME TERRITORIES THROUGHOUT CANADA GEORGE H. GOODERHAM, President A. W. EASTMURE, Managing Director

Fire Insurance and Allied Lines NATIONAL RETAILERS 🚵 MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY 🙈

FIRE and WINDSTORM

EST.

1884

THE SHIELD

BY T. E. KEYES

scribers ask me what a geological or geophysical survey is or means when applied to the discovery of oil. Both subjects are highly technical

especially the geophysical part.

I of course am not a technical man, but I would define a geological oil survey as "A report made by a qualified geologist on a certain area after he has surveyed it for various out-croppings from river beds, etc., noting the pitch or angles of these outcroppings and the general lay of the land and from these, the geologist will conclude as to the possibility of an anticline or an oil field being present.

A geophysical survey is one which makes use of physical principles, such as magnetism, earth waves (seismic) created by use of dynamite in holes, from which the depth and altitude of beds of rock not exposed can be ascertained. According to technical men it is possible by geophysical

LEADS AGAIN



I. A. DONOVAN

the Bay Street, Toronto, Branch The Mutual Life of Canada, who led the Company's entire field force in the amount of life insurance sold and paid-for during the club year just closed. By this achievement Mr. Donovan receives the Company's highest honor, the Presidency of the Quarter Million Club.

Western Oil and Oil Men

HAVE recently had several sub- means to fairly accurately map the subsurface of the earth, from any-where from 1,000 to 15,000 feet below the surface.

> There are various forms of instruments used to obtain this information. The most common I am told is the seismograph, and next is the mag-netometer or electro-magnet. Others are the core barrel, the electric log, the torsion balance, etc.

> The seismograph is an instrument that until comparatively recently has been used almost exclusively to record earthquake shocks. In making a seismic survey of an area, a shallow hole is drilled and an explosive is set off. The vibrations as they penetrate the various formations or strata are recorded on the instrument. The technician then reads the instruments and arrives at his conclusions

The electro-magnet works in conjunction with a radio station. Ground waves penetrate the earth to unknown depths. They are similar in principle to radio waves. As they penetrate the earth, they are recorded on an instrument which is mounted on a truck and which travels at from five to ten miles an hour, and readings are taken every tenth of a mile. Here again, the technician bases his reports on these readings on the instrument. So far as I am aware, we have only had these two types of instruments used in Alberta in making geophysical

The other day I was talking to D. B. Meyers, economic geologist of the Union Oil of California, on the various types of survey, and he tells me his company had used several types but as yet they are undecided which is the best. Mr. Meyers is making a survey of oil possibilities in Alberta and Saskatchewan. He is merely gathering information and as yet not interested in acquiring acreage

While talking of surveys, the other day I met O. S. Chapin who is the vicepresident and managing director of the North Continental Oil & Gas Corporation Ltd., and he was telling me of the various survey parties his company has in Alberta. Mr. Chapin is one of the old timers so far as Alberta oil industry is concerned. He was one of the original syndicate along with the late W. S. Herron and A. W. Dingman who drilled the first well in Turner Valley. The company's chief geologist is Dr. Barnum Brown of New York, who is presently in Alberta.

Dr. Brown is a renowned palentologist and has been visiting Alberta since 1905 gathering fossils and remains of dinasoeurs for the American Museum of Natural History at New York City, of which Institute he is

In charge of another survey party for Mr. Chapin's company is Dr. H. E. Voight who is Dr. Brown's assistant in the museum. Another geological party is headed by R. L. Bird. Since arriving in Alberta these men have already discovered over fifty new Lima Vauna, Mr. Chapin said.

In charge of the geophysical work is Dr. M. F. Blackburn of San Antonio, Texas. He maps the sub-surface by means of electro-magnetic waves, rather than the seismograph almost entirely used by other parties. The North Continental Oil & Gas Corporation is entirely financed by New York interests. This is all for this time about oil technology.

I have been reading somewhat about the Houdry and other recent refining processes which apparently make a very, very low grade oil almost as valuable even for gasoline purposes as a high grade crude. Pos-

Worth Your Thought

The financial strength of this Society makes it reliable and the "will to serve" makes it a comfortable organization to do business with. Ask your Agent to put you into the Union of Canton.

UNION INSURANCE OF CANTON TO

Head Office for Canada, Toronto

COLIN E. SWORD, Manager for Canada J. W. BINNIE, Associate Manager (Montreal)

sibly next week I will go into these new processing methods a little more

Coming back to operations in Turner Valley, the Royalite Company brought two wells into production last week. As this is written, both wells are on government test and no official production figures are available, but from unofficial sources, it is stated that present indications are that both these wells will be at least fair producers. The Royalite Company has also announced locations for three more wells.

The Anglo-Canadian No. 5 well recently completed was given an allowable of 545 bbls. per day. The Anglo No. 4 well is also completed and is now on test, while Anglo No. 6 is in the lime formation and will be completed around the 15th of August.

Extension No. 2 is also drilling in the lime. Scottish Pete, which is located about a half mile east of the famous Okalta No. 6 well has just completed drilling as this is written, and as the well has not cleared itself of drilling fluid, there is no informa-tion which I can give you on it. It is a key well and will either prove or disprove the area in which it is located and also the western boundary of the

Last week we got a surprise when proration was reduced from 27,000 bbls. per day to 22,000 bbls. I am told that it is likely to be just a temporary measure as the refineries had built up their stocks above normal and with the recent hot weather damaging the crops, they wanted to make sure of the crop position before they loaded up too heavily.

In years past I have reported on crop conditions and it is just unbelievable the way an excellent looking crop will wilt away in a few days under hot dry winds. However, we will pretty well know the worst in the next few days.

I was out to Dr. Hume's camp on the Jumping Pound structure last week and the Doctor tells me the Rabson well being drilled on this structure by the Brown interests is logging very good and he expects the will be contacted around 7,000

The National Petroleum No. 3 well testing the Waite Valley structure has just changed from Standard to rotary tools and is resuming drilling from

I have just had a visit from Dr. F. F. Hintze and William Thorn, consulting geologist and field superintendent respectively of Franco Olls Ltd. The Franco Company is one of most active operating companies in the oil and gas business. At the present time they are financing or assisting in financing four wells in the Lloydminster area, namely Shaw No.



W. D. MOFFATT, appointed assistant general manager of Alexander Murray & Company, Ltd., one of the Dominion Tar and Chemical group of companies. To take up his new position, Mr. Moffatt is resigning as Montreal manager of McConnell, Eastman & Co., Ltd., advertising agency, but will continue to be vice-president and director of that company.

drilling below 350 feet, Battleview-Vermillion, drilling at 408 feet. Both these wells are scheduled for com-pletion around August 15th as the depth is only around 2,000 feet.

The Triangle-Franco well on the Saskatchewan side will be spudded in by the time SATURDAY NIGHT reaches you and the derrick will also possibly be erected for the Franco-Colony

Dr. Hintze says he has just selected a location for a second well on the Cardston area on the Little Turner Valley structure about eight miles from the Franco No. 1. The derrick is now being erected at this site.

The No. 1 well will be completed with rotary tools, and the standard equipment will be used from No. 1 to drill the No. 2 Cardston well.

The Saskatoon gas franchise agreement between the city and the Thorn-Franco interests will come before the Saskatchewan Local Government Board next week. Dr. Hintze and other experts are preparing reports on gas reserves in the Lloydminster area which since the large Shaw No. 1 well came in with a measured flow of 8,600,000 cubic feet per day, are now considered ample for Saskatoon's

The gas lines for the operation of the gas lift pump on the Lloydminster Royalties well have now been laid and experts are installing the pumps and preparing to put this well on steady production, Mr. Thorn said. Production up to 100 bbls. per day from this well is contracted for.



These new trucks handle easier, park easier and

the gear-shift control is on the steering column, and there is greater visibility. See the nearby International

dealer or Company-owned branch for complete details

For 55 years, through every test, The Portage Mutual has protected its policy-holders against the unfortunate financial with the consequences of Fire and Windstorm. Ample resources, quick settlement claims, efficiency and courtesy, form the keynote of its outstanding success.

The PORTAGE LA PRAIRIE

MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY PORTAGE LA PRAIRIE, MAN. WINNIPEG, REGINA, EDMONTON



Our Exhibits at the ian National Exhibition

Only in these two new International Trucks can you get these new Metro Bodies with double the cubic TWO NEW CHASSIS capacity of the standard panel body on the same wheelbase length. There is better weight distribu-

These new International Trucks with Metro Bodies are new in every respect -completely International designed and built. They are not so-called body

D-2-M-1-ton chassis in two base lengths: 102-inch for the 72-foot body, 225-cubic-foot capacity; and 113-inch for the 92-foot body, 280cubic-foot capacity.

D-15-M-2 to 1-ton chassis in 2 wheel base lengths: 102-inch for the 72-foot body, 225-cubic-foot capacity; and 113-inch for the 92-foot body, 280cubic-foot capacity

Metro Magic Rear Door is standard equipment—opening 34 inches wide, 501 inches high. Double rear doors available as special equipment—open-ing 60 inches wide, 55 inches high.



NEW "COMBINE" REAPER-THRESHER FOR SMALL FARMS. It's years since the big Combine, cutting and threshing the grain in one operation, replaced the "binder" in areas where level soil and large-scale production permitted its use. Now the Massey-Harris Company, Ltd., has brought out a small, inexpensive one-man combine which makes the benefits of this most economical method of harvest-ing available to owners of average-size farms. Here is one of the new "Clipper" combines in a demon-stration on the farm of T. A. Russell, president of the Massey-Harris Company, near Toronto.



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INTERNATIONAL HARVESTER COMPANY Truck Factory Local Chatham, Ontario

THE LONDON LETTER

The Lady Politicians Have Been Few

WHEN women finally got the Vote when women than you have your some twenty years ago, there must have been a great number of eager Feminists in this country who looked forward to a rosy political future—visions of women crowding the benches of the House of Commons, undoing all the "man-made" laws that irked them, taking the control of things into their own fair hands, and generally putting Tyrant Man where the creature belonged.

Well, twenty years and more have passed, and nothing very much has happened—nothing, that is, from the Feminist point of view. There have been quite a few women M.P.'s. There have even been three women to hold Ministerial rank—Margaret Pandfield Susan Lawronce and the to hold Ministerial rank—Margaret Bondfield, Susan Lawrence, and the Duchess of Atholl. To their number is now added Florence Horsbrugh, whose appointment as Parliamentary Secretary to the Ministry of Health has just been announced. But it cannot be said that the feminine record in the House is a very im-

largely the reckless expenditure of her Department that led to the collapse of the Socialist Government. Not her fault—admittedly! She was merely carrying out the Party policy. But certainly her bad luck, and she has never since been able to live it

BY P.O'D.

tical career, which began as a High
Tory and has ended with appearances
on French Communist platforms by
the side of "La Passionaria." The
dear lady is, in fact, now known as
the "Red Duchess." She may still
continue to astonish and amuse the
country with her political acrobatics,
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The continue to astonish and amuse the
country with a side of "La Passionaria." but she is not likely ever again to have

is rather in the Susan Lawrence tra-dition—calm, competent, adroit, and persuasive. She is a fine speaker, with a lovely contralto voice. But what can one woman do in a Cab-Another extremely competent woman was Susan Lawrence, who also
held office in the Socialist Government. She was, in fact, regarded as
one of the ablest Parliamentarians

wat can one woman do in a Cabinterest of so many men—what that
would appeal to a really ardent Femintist? It isn't even likely that Miss
Horsbrugh will wish to try. Her

one of the ablest Parliamentarians in the House. But her fortunes likewise suffered in the general eclipse of the Party.

Premier Baldwin's one appointment of a woman to his Administration was the Duchess of Atholl. But not even the most ardent Feminist can deriff it was worth while going through a tight the window-saping. The

battles with the police, the chain ings to railings, the forcible feed-ing, and all the other heroic absurdities of the campaign—just for this. And the men who fought them must also wonder why they didn't give them the Vote right in the beginning, and save themselves all the bother. It has made so little difference.

They Want Winston

While we are on this subject of Ministerial changes and appointments, the popular agitation for the inclusion of Winston Churchill and Anthony Eden in the Cabinet continues to spread and become more insistent But it does not appear to be leading to any very definite result. Those two distinguished gentlemen—and Mr. a voice in leading it.

Now comes Miss Horsbrugh, who is rather in the Susan Lawrence tradition—calm, competent, adroit, and persuasive. She is a fine speaker, with a lovely contralto voice. But the long table at No. 10, Downing Street.

It may even be that, as a result of the agitation, they are farther than ever from being asked to sit in. Mr. Chamberlain may or may not be a heaven-sent statesman, but he certainly is a pretty hard-boiled politician. And one of the cardinal principles with hard-boiled politicians s that the big jobs go to their friends
their friends being the fellows who

agree with them and support them, and not the fellows who subject them record in the House is a very im- gain much satisfaction from her poli- it all—the window-smashing, the to powerful and damaging criticism.



READY FOR OBSTACLES. Troops carry one of the new infantry assault bridges for the rapid crossing of streams during recent training at Aldershot.

rower and rockier for Messrs. Churchill and Eden, the suggestion that Mr. Chamberlain should invite them in is being quite often and openly accompanied by the suggestion that he should at the same time invite himself out. And that is a sort of

To make the gate to office still nar- suggestion to which no head of a government, however austere in his devotion to the national welfare, can

be expected to lend a willing ear.

If there is one conviction about his job that Mr. Chamberlain holds more strongly than any other, it is that he is the only man who can that he is the only man who can fill it properly. Mrs. Chamberlain thinks so too. So do a lot of other people, if it comes to that. But the number of people, who think that he would greatly strengthen his Cabinet by taking in Churchill and Eden and dropping some of the notorious versumen it contains is also very large. yes-men it contains, is also very large and is rapidly growing.

One of these days they may have

their way, but only if the actual emergency comes crashing upon us, I imagine. Neville is not the man to be easily convinced that he needs help—especially from Winston.

Harrow Wins!

Turning from the trivialities of politics to more serious things, let us devote our attention, my dears, to the Eton and Harrow Match. I say "my dears" timidly but advisedly, because this is a match that appeals to the ladies quite as much as to the menpossibly even more. The cricket may be important, but the dresses are far better worth watching.

The young toffs swaggering about in toppers and tails probably think they are the whole show, but they are really not in it with their lovely sisters and their cousins and even their aunts, who parade about with them in the intervals, turning Lords cricket field into a scene of enchantment, with fairy princesses floating radiantly about wherever one aims the dazzled eye.

Generally the cricket is not especial-

ly interesting, except to youthful Etonians and Harrovians and to their elders in the rival Old School ties. Of the thirty annual matches preceding this last one fourteen were drawn, and Eton won all the others. Poor

STORM SEASON

THERE comes the knock of rushing

boughs; Swift showers grate the pane. Across my sleep drift heaving prows, The ponderous roll and strain Of flooded decks, a broken rail, The sudden, gleaming height Of crests that rise, immense and pale, From out the roaring night. ALAN CREIGHTON.

POETS AT CRISIS

HOW can we sing of pale flowers, And music exquisitely pervading us. Of love in anguish and glory, And leaves shading us?

Hate smothers peace in a cell Where frenzied bugles are sounding. How can we sing, when guns in our brain Are pounding, pounding?

LOUISE J. HARVEY

old Harrow never seemed to have a chance. Their team was whacked before it got out on the field at all. A good many people even began to ask publicly why they bothered to hold the match, and not just make a tea-

But this year Harrow won, and won handsomely—very much to their own surprise and everybody else's. What excitement there was! What cheering and prancing and-believe it or believe it not-what rowdy goin'son! Silk toppers by the hundreds were kicked joyously about the grounds, umbrellas were smashed, tails were torn up the back, and there were dozens of free fights.

There is even a story—which I would like very much to believe—that one Old Etonian made a distinctly catty remark to certain Old Harrovians, who thereupon took the trousers right off him. "Debagging" is the technical term for it.

What he is supposed to have said was that a non-Aryan victory of that sort had at least the consoling fea-ture that it would make Hitler aw-fully sick. No wonder they "debagged" him! It is further reported that he never again saw his topper, his um-brella, or the embroidered pink braces

he was wearing. But that last bit is probably a libel.

Altogether a grand and lively time was had. And foreigners present, who had the notion that even in their moments of relaxation and enthusiasm English people behave with a studied dignity and reserve, must have got the shock of their lives. The upper "clawsses" may not cut loose often. but when they do they make Donny-brook Fair look like a garden-party on the rectory lawn.



A MIGHTY POWER SHOVEL burrows into the earth and noses its way among rocks and boulders. Its dipper teeth, gears and other vital parts are of Nickel Alloy Steel to stand up under abrasion and sudden shocks.

Hand shovels too are made of Nickel Alloy Steel to give light weight, strength, and resistance to abrasion. "Monel" shovels (2/3 Nickel plus 1/3 Copper) last ten months in handling acid-saturated ore, where iron shovels lasted ten hours.

Nickel Alloys are one of industry's most important

tools where extra strength, toughness and resistance to wear and corrosion are required. And still International Nickel engineers contact industry the world over seeking new uses where Nickel can bring new economies. For Nickel is of no value to Canada until it is mined, smelted, refined-and sold. The production of Nickel from Canadian mines, smelters and refineries not only provides employment for thousands of Canadians; when purchased for the peaceful pursuits of industry throughout the world, it is a vital factor in our export trade.

You are invited to write for a copy of "The Nickel Industry in 1938"

THE INTERNATIONAL NICKEL COMPANY OF CANADA, LIMITED 25 KING STREET WEST, TORONTO

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P. M. Richards. Financial Editor

The Facts About the War Debts -Why Britain Can't Pay

BY ALLAN WATSON

FEW weeks ago a clubwoman friend of mine returned to New York from a European trip, in the course of which she made a complete ten-day study of economic con-ditions in England. I call her a clubwoman because that is the way she is described in the daily press, where her name is frequently seen. She is supposed to be very well-informed; she not only belongs to various women's clubs she also gives lectures to same. She is, in short, a very bright woman.

During our conversation I asked her something about English housing, and her reply struck me right be-tween the eyes. "Oh, the government has spent a lot of money on housing, a lot of money—and it's all our money, of course."

She was referring to the war debts. It is not the first time, by many exceptions, that I have heard this view expressed in the United States. The only reason it annoyed me more this time than previously being that my clubwoman friend is a naturalized American-country of origin: Canada

A Common Belief

the inter-Allied debts in the United States that I consider it a wonder-fully favorable sign that Americans, generally speaking, like the English as much as they do. Nobody who witnessed the reception given to Their majesties in their short visit to the Eastern states can doubt the fact that in the question of friendship for Britain, the ayes have it. And yet for many years past the popular press has editorialized and column-ized on the subject of the defaulted war debts exactly as if those defaults were comparable to Bill Jones owing Tom Smith ten dollars and refusing

But resentment there is, and for some unknown reason, the resentment is mostly against Britain, though possibly the reason is not far to seek: England's default, which to the student was emblematic of a terrible condition of world monetary chaos, was, to the man on the street, so unexpected. That Latin countries, Russia, and even the Teutonic nations, should default on their promises was not a great shock to Americans, but that England should do so staggered

'Word of an Englishman!" the South Americans used to say, but "word of an Englishman—what is it worth?" thought the Americans, who could see only the fact and not the reasons for the fact. It is unfortunate that no serious attempt to ex-plain the reasons has ever seeped down to the great American public, which listens to people like Herbert Hoover and Boake Carter rather than to those like Cordell Hull and Walter

Note These Figures

To explain the details of the inception, the funding, and the defaulting of the war debts due to the United States is beyond the space limitations of an article of this sort, out some abridged attempt at an explanation makes necessary the following statistics:

Original Amount of Debts Due to

(Principal only)

(Principal only)
Armenia \$11,959,000
Belgium 379,087,000
Czecho-Slovakia 91,880,000
Estonia 13,999,000
Finland 8,282,000
France 3,404,819,000
Great Britain 4,277,000,000
Greece 30,000,000
Hungary 1,686,000
Italy
Latvia 5,132,000
Lithuania 4,982,000
Poland 159,667,000
Rumania
Russia 192,601,000
Yugoslavia 52,479,000
Total\$10,321,488,000
Total Payments Made to June 30, 1937

(Only Finland has	paid since)
Armenia	\$ nil.
Belgium	
Czecho-Slovakia	20,134,000
Estonia	
Finland	4,868,000
France	
Great Britain	2,024,848,000
Greece	
Hungary	
Italy	
Latvia	
Lithuania	
Poland	
Rumania	
Russia	
Yugoslavia	

In twenty years Americans have lost sight of the details of the old War debts and remember only that other nations owe them a lot of money which they won't, or can't, pay.

Popular opinion on this subject is based on prejudices and on irresponsible newspaper and magazine articles rather than on facts. In particular, Great Britain's mighty effort to repay her obligations to the United States, despite her inability to collect the war debts due to her, has been completely lost sight of.

In this article Mr. Watson (a Canadian in business in the United States) endeavors to review the situation as it stands today. Next week we shall publish his second, and concluding, article—"Can the War Debts be Paid?"

Percentages	of	Principal	Repaid.*
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Armenia .								n	il.
Belgium									
Czecho-Slo	vak	ia							21.7%
Estonia .									8.8%
Finland .									58.8%
France									
Great Brit	tain								47.3%
Greece									
Hungary									
Italy									
Latvia									14.8%
Lithuania									24.8%
Poland .									
Rumania									
Russia									
Yugoslavia									
* In this									

been applied against the original principal amount of the debts. In the United States' bookkeeping, most of these payments have been deemed as interest.

It seems strange that Great Britain should be singled out for the Americans' special scorn and reproach, does it not? And there is another thing to consider—the moral responsibility behind the debts.

Three Kinds of Debts

One of the things not generally realized or understood by the Americans is that the so-called war debts come in three categories.

First: Loans made under the authority of the Liberty Bond Acts, passed during the War, to establish credits in favor of foreign governments engaged in the control of the c gaged in war with enemies of the United States, against which cash ad-vances were made for munitions purchases by these governments in the United States.

Second: Loans made under the

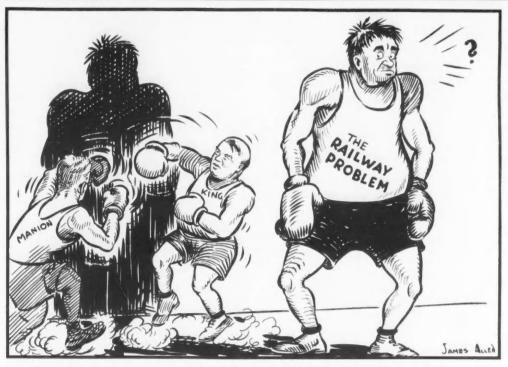
authority of an Act passed in 1918, which authorized the sale of surplus war materials.

And Third: Loans made under the authority of Acts passed in 1919 and 1920, for relief by means of furnish-ing foodstuffs and other vital materials to European countries in dire

Great Britain's loans were entirely in the first category. This is what makes my clubwoman friend's remark so inaccurate. Germany, South America, and other parts of the world enjoyed building booms after the War at the expense of American private investors, and Poland, the Baltic states, and other "Versailles" countries got millions in public loans from the American government, but not a dol-American government, but not a dol-lar of American money has ever been used to build anything or to feed suybody in England.

The difference between England's debt and Finland's debt—the servicing of which is being continued, with the result that Americans speak of "honest little Finland," as if that country had a European monopoly on honesty—the difference between these two debts is two-fold. First, Finland's debt is like Bill Jones owing Tom Smith ten dollars. It is so completely unimportant, in the intricate scheme of gold and settlements, that it actually can be paid. Second, England's debt was incurred while engaged in war with enemies of the United States, and for the purpose of buying American munitions in the furtherance of the Allied cause, where-as Finland's debt was incurred under the 1919 and 1920 Acts, entirely for reconstruction and relief of, and in,

(Continued on Page 13)



SHADOW-BOXING

The Mystery of Ever-Recurring Government Deficits

BY W. A. McKAGUE

WHEN we observe the multiplication of debt and taxes since prewar days, and bear in mind that Can-ada is not much better off in real wealth than it was then, we are led to wonder how it is possible for Can-adians to live at all comfortably under

this bloated burden of public finance. We may even rise to the bait, which is so temptingly dangled before us by every advocate of new public under-

takings, that spending creates new work and purchasing power. Is there really a magic by which the government, in the process of taxing and borrowing for its projects, creates new wealth which in turn becomes the basis for further taxes and loans? If that is so, then our old economics were sadly deficient. We should long ago have been enjoying the prosperity of a lavish public purse, rather than pinching ourselves to conserve it.

Public deficits have been the rule ever since the war - and we still survive. In fact the Dominion government, borrowing at lower rates than ever before, seems to be in an easy credit

These facts defy the old principle that you had to balance your budget in order to maintain your credit. They seem to suggest the possibility that we can go on indefinitely in the same way, taxing and borrowing in order to spend, and perhaps creating new wealth out of this expenditure so that taxes and borrow ings may be further increased.

why, since we have continued the policy of war-time deficits through most of the post-war years, we should not make this same policy a permanent feature of our public finance.

Government Finance

program, it must find the money either by taxing or borrowing, or both. Our money reformers will agree with this, if they admit that the issue of paper money is a form of borrowing. A tax policy attempts to "pay as you go" by switching a portlon of the citizen's shopping list from private to public stores; in so far as he is com-

come has advanced to far beyond what was considered as necessary, or sound, or even practicable, a generation ago. It is about 25 per cent in Canada, and yet we are a comparatively free country. In France it is about 50 per cent, and something like the same percentage is probably true of Italy and

According to some experts, that is about the maximum possible; in other words, if the government attempts to else turn elsewhere for that part of take more than half of what the its needs. average citizen makes, he gives up, and prefers to merely exist, or to be-

e a ward of the state.

Carrying It Too Far

Apart from wars or armament, rapid Apart from wars or armaneur, tapin increases in public expenditures and taxes are usually caused by large numbers of people getting on the puone pay or relief lists, but to carry this to the point where the average citizen, meaning by this a majority of the total, was at non-productive public work, would reduce our whole economic life to an absurdity which could not survive.

Nevertheless we may question whether any definite limit can be set. There has been an enormous increase in efficiency of production, which concejvably might enable the state to take 60 per cent or 70 per cent, and still leave the individual just enough incentive to keep his nose to the grind-

But there is hardly any government which meets a spending program out of taxation alone. It is viewed as too "deflationary" a policy, killing off private business to exactly the degree in which it creates public business. Moreover, there is felt to be a fund of wealth which can be reached by borrowing better than by taxation.

Sugaring the Pill

That is, if you tell a man that you want half of his earnings for taxa-tion, he is liable to reduce his efforts, or hide some of what he makes, or quit altogether; whereas if you demand only one-fourth in taxes, and

And we may at least ask ourselves ask him for the loan of another fourth ask nim for the loan of another fourth at interest, you may get the same amount of money with less trouble, and he will be misled into thinking that the second fourth for which he holds bonds is an investment, and that he has actually saved to that extent. Now if you vary this by persuading him to hold additional paper money When a government expands its instead of bonds, you have accomposition in the money plished the same result, by way of a currency inflation rather than a government. ernment bond inflation.

All our great spending governments are combining both taxes and borrowings to meet their needs, and they are using paper money as well as paper bonds for their borrowings. It is true that in Canada the total pelled to buy more post offices, and education, and machine guns, he is defer with just that much less to spend according to his individual choice.

The tax share of the citizen's inquired to withdraw their notes from the control of the control of the chartered banks are being required to withdraw their notes from the control of the control of the chartered banks are being required to withdraw their notes from the control of the chartered banks are being required to withdraw their notes from the control of the chartered banks are being required to withdraw their notes from the control of the chartered banks are being required to withdraw their notes from the control of the chartered banks are being required to withdraw their notes from the control of the chartered banks are being required to withdraw their notes from the chartered banks are being required to withdraw their notes from the chartered banks are being required to withdraw their notes from the chartered banks are being required to withdraw their notes from the chartered banks are being required to withdraw their notes from the chartered banks are being required to withdraw their notes from the chartered banks are being required to with the chartered banks. circulation, and the Bank of Canada is replacing them with its own, which process gives the government all the advantages of the free circulation and a new annual debt-free loan.

Reservoir Drained

In just a few more years it will have drained this reservoir, and will then

The political and the practical expediency of borrowing in part can not be disputed. But to claim that such borrowings ease the burden on the nation and its citizens is quite futile. Responsible finance officers are quite aware of this, though they do occasionally hand out explanations to arians who see in berrowing, and especially in the kind of borrowing which does not create an interest charge, an endless chain of new purchasing power. What happens when the govern-

ment issues to a citizen some crisp new notes, or an equally crisp and new bond, in return for his savings? Certainly the issue of the notes or the bond does not create any new wealth. The citizen must first have produced new wealth, in wheat or in coal or in clothing or in any other goods or services demanded and paid for by his fellow-citizens.

Government Takes It

Further, he can not have spent all of his income on his current living, else he would have had nothing left over. He has worked hard at pro-duction, and has stinted himself in consumption, so as to have a balance of "savings." The government in effect takes over his surplus wheat, or coal, or clothing, and disburses them to reward its own workers and other beneficiaries.

So long as the government's program has the public behind it, all is well and good; the people are demanding that these things be done, and that

(Continued on Page 13)

THE BUSINESS FRONT

Adam Smith Warned Us

NOT so long ago we heard a good deal about the menace of inflation. It was said that the huge deficit-spending by governments everywhere would sooner or later result in a serious decline in the purchasing power of money, to be reflected in a

correspondingly large rise in prices.

But the almost complete failure of this price rise to materialize has made us rather disdainful of inflation, and the general disposition today is to imagine that modern methods of financial manipulation and control have rendered us more or less immune. At any rate, popular pressure is still toward more government spending and the public debt is still climbing rapidly.

Everyone knows about the enormous increase in the debt of the United States government since Mr. Roosevelt became Presi-

dent. But does the average Cana-dian know what the record of his own country is—a country which has had no costly New Deal? The net debt of the Dominion

(disregarding the provinces and municipalities) was \$2,248 millions on March 31, 1920, after financing our participation in the greatest war in history. By 1929, although

the intervening period had been a relatively pros-perous one, the debt had been reduced only \$23 millions. And in the decade since then it has risen nearly another \$1,000 millions—and is still rising.

There is no present prospect of balancing the budget, much less reducing the debt. Where do we go from here? What price inflation?

What Adam Smith Said

 $\mathbf{A}^{\mathbf{S}}$ LONG ago as 1776 Adam Smith in his "Wealth of Nations" described the outcome of continued public debt increase as follows: "When national public debt increase as follows: "When national debts have accumulated to a certain degree, there is searce, I believe, a single instance of their having been fairly and completely paid. The liberation of the public revenue, if it has ever been brought about at all, has always been brought about by a bankruptcy; sometimes by an avowed one, but always by a real one, though frequently by a precented accument."

quently by a pretended payment."

The most popular means of pretended payment, he adds, is the devaluation of the money, and his opinion of this step is stated thus: "The Honour of a state is surely very poorly provided for, when, in order to cover the disgrace of a real bank-ruptcy, it has recourse to a juggling trick of this kind, so easily seen through, and at the same

time so extremely pernicious."
We submit that inflation has, right now, be-

come a real and pressing danger because of the indications that we are now entering upon a period of business expansion in which the inflationary conditions already created may be expected to produce their logical results.

Colonel Leonard P. Ayres, vice-president of the Cleveland Trust Company and famed economist, made this significant statement in a book on inflation published in 1936: "The histories of recent European inflations indicate that serious price inflations develop when business activity increases towards prosperity in countries that have recently greatly extended the volume of their nonredeemable paper money, and that these price inflations grow rapidly to dangerous proportions if the countries continue to operate with badly un-balanced national budgets."

Ripe For Inflation

CANADA and the United States, together with many other countries, have "greatly extended the volume of their non-redeemable paper money." They are continuing to operate with badly unbalanced national budgets, and every day face new demands for government subsidies for producers who are receiving inadequate prices for their products, and for the adoption of schemes to put purchasing power in the hands of those who lack it. And they are facing an increase in business activities if we can facing an increase in business activity, if we can believe the signals given by the movements of the

Dow-Jones stock averages.

What can we do about it? The proponents of more government spending claim that we have entered upon a new phase of our economic and social development, in which we shall henceforth have to look to government initiative and government spending to take up the slack created by the henceforth

drying-up of private investment of "risk" capital. They say that the need for creation of employment and purchasing power is paramount, and that if private enterprise won't do it,

the government must.

But in doing so they shut their cyes to the fact that this course must cause private enterprise to wither, and that what is really necessary is that

society shall re-establish conditions which favor the development of private initiative and enterprise. This must be done sooner or later if our social systhis must be done sooner or later if our social system, built on democracy and freedom, is to be preserved, and the longer we postpone doing it the more dangerous our position becomes. Right now we are moving directly towards inflation, with all its associated evils.

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ALLEN, MILES & FOX CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

ELLIOTT ALLEN, F. C. A.

TORONTO, CANADA



estate away back in 1855, when this Corporation was first established In business, required more than good judgment—It required faith. The future of Canada was obscure. Never in the years that have followed has that faith wavered. It governs the Canada Permanent policy to-day.



320 BAY ST. - TORONTO Assets Exceed \$69,000,000



We are always willing to discuss with a client the details of a proposed Will, and to outline the course of procedure, giving the benefit of our knowledge and experience. When account is taken of the value to an Estate of the experience and special knowledge that the Estate Officers of this Company possess, the cost of Administration is really nominal.



ROCK WOOL

ROCK WOOL

Rock wool is soft, light and fibrous, with a density of three to ten pounds a cubic foot, and consists of interlaced exceedingly fine, flexible, glassy fibres. The wool is made by melting a suitable rock or mixture of rocks at a temperature approaching 3,000 degrees Fahrenheit, and then converting the molten rock into fibres, either by a blast of steam or air, or by a mechanical device. The use of rock wool has expanded rapidly in recent years, owing to its excellent qualities as a sound and heat insulator—being both fire-proof and vermin-proof—and to its relatively low cost. Most of the output is used for dwelling house insulation, for which rock wool is available in bulk or loose form, in batts, and in the form of nodules or pellets that can be poured or blown into spaces in the walls of houses already erected.



R. G. MEECH, K.C., who has been elected a director of Loblaw Groce-terias Company Ltd. Mr. Meech is a partner in the Toronto legal firm of Long & Daly. Results for the first quarter of Loblaw Groceterias' new fiscal year were a little ahead of the similar period of last year, and president J. Milton Cork expects that this margin will prevail throughout the year.

GOLD & DROSS

M. & O. PAPER

Editor, Gold & Dross:

Please tell me how the reorganization of Minnesota & Ontario Paper is coming along and if there is any chance of the company running into the same snags that Abitibi did. What is the latest news and have any definite arrangements been made to clear

-R. M. H., Edmonton, Alta.

Because the trustees of the Minnesota & Ontario Paper Company hold substantial quantities of the prefer-red and common stock, I don't think than there will be any real opposition to their proposals to take the company out of bankruptcy. Certainly there out of bankruptcy. Certainly there shouldn't be the trouble that Abitibi is experiencing. For instance, of the 40,360 preferred shares outstanding, some 17,033 are held by the trustees and of the total of 100,920 common stock outstanding, 52,073 are in the control of the twices. When the held hands of the trustees. When the holdings of the Backus family are taken into consideration, only 17,325 pre-ferred and 32,037 common shares are

in the hands of the public.

As you probably know, in May, 1939, a Court order permitted the Bondholders' Committee to file its suggestions or plan with the trustees first, instead of with the Court. Sugges-tions or proposals will be received by the trustees up until August 1. The Court has directed the trustees on or before October 16, 1939, to prepare and file a plan of reorganization, or a reply outlining why such a plan can-not be affected. Hearing on the plan or raply is set for November 6, 1939.

LAGUNA, KIENA

Editor, Gold & Dross:

Would you be kind enough to give me your advice on this: I have 1,000 shares of Laguna for which I paid 16 cents a share, and a brokerage firm wants me to turn it over for shares in Kiena Gold Mines.

R. S. G., Mount Hamilton, Ont.

The brokers you refer to are suggesting that you place the proceeds from the initial liquidating dividend you have presumably now received from Laguna Gold Mines in Kiena Gold Mines. Laguna, which has been a salvaging operation for some time, has gone into voluntary liquidation. Final distribution of the assets is expected to total between 11 and 13 cents a share, depending on the time

the mill runs, and a first distribution of 8 cents a share was made in July. The prospects for the Kiena operation appear rather interesting,



C. H. CARLISLE, president of Canada Bread Company, Ltd., whose annual report, published elsewhere in this issue, shows marked progress. At the annual meeting reference was made to the fact that when Mr. Carlisle became president meeting reference was made to the fact that when Mr. Carlisle became president six years ago, the company's statement showed a net loss of \$43,000, a bank loan of \$232,000 and bonds outstanding, \$952,900. The 1939 statement shows substantial net profits, the cash position at \$478,786 and the outstanding bonds reduced to \$595,400. The sinking fund has been fully provided for to the maturity of bonds in August 1941. The company has no past due indebtedness. The president attributed the progress made by the company to lower costs, the opening up of additional territories, to rapid turnover, and to increased volume of business. Mr. Carlisle commented on excessive taxation, saying "This is hard to bear. Every year taxes are a great deal more than what is paid to shareholders. Shareholders take risk of investment, their returns are limited, yet the government gets the big share."

—Photo by "Who's Who in Canada".

work. Development of the property was resumed last month and first work is extension of a crosscut from the 430-foot level northeasterly to a zone lying under the water of a lake, which zone indicated important dimensions and commercial values in a series of company has capable management drill holes put down from a reef in and is assured of funds for proposed the lake. The total proposed drive is

BUSINESS AND MARKET FORECAST

BY HARUSPEX

THE MARKET'S LONG-TERM OR YEAR-TO-YEAR TREND, UNDER DOW'S THEORY, CONTINUES UPWARD, THE SHORT-TERM OR MONTH-TO-MONTH TREND WAS ALSO SIGNALLED AS UPWARD ON JULY 18. FOR A MORE DETAILED DISCUSSION OF THE PRICE MOVEMENT SEE

COMMENT BELOW.

THE PRICE MOVEMENT—In its decline from early to late June, the stock market, both from a standpoint of extent and duration, fully corrected the April/May advance. It likewise tested the April 8 support points—the Dow-Jones railroad average, on such decline, coming within about 1½ points of its early April low. Ability of the market, following this interval of weakness, to then climb above its early June rally peaks represented the first occasion this year that a previous important distribution level had been exceeded by the averages. This upside penetration confirmed the secondary trend as being upward from April 8, thereby resuming the primary or main upward movement that was interrupted by secondary decline over the first quarter of this year.

Ability of the two averages in their recent upside possess.

Ability of the two averages, in their recent upside penetra-tions, to develop strength simultaneously, as well as the sub-stantial increase in daily volumes around the dates of penetration, both augur well as concerns the longer outlook. Neither the penetrations, however, nor the manner in which they were effected, can operate to prevent setbacks of a minor nature. It would thus be perfectly normal, at this juncture, or after one additional burst of strength, if a decline to or somewhat under the points of penetration (140 on the industrial average) were wit-nessed. The large increase in brokers' loans of last week sug-gests a recently increased public participation, and, should this position become top-heavy, only minor setback would resteve

position become top-heavy, only minor setback would restore a fivorable technical position.

favorable technical position.

August is characteristically a month of strength. In every one of the past seven years, even including 1937, the Dow-Jones industrial average, for illustration, has either ended the month of August at a higher level than it ended the month of July, or, during the month of August, it has exceeded the peak level reached in the preceding July. Barring another war crisis, therefore, it would seem that the August interval, now just ahead, could furnish a likely period for the market to further implement the favorable indication given on July 18. Minor recession and dullness, over the early days of the month, rather than a burst of strength, would be the better indication of the aforementioned possibility.

DOW JONES STOCK AVERAGES

6/10

5/31

496,000

440,000

MAR

INDUSTRIALS

RAILS

33.66

910,000

121.44

872,000

DAILY AVERAGE STOCK MARKET TRANSACTIONS

about 2,000 feet and on July 15 it had advanced over 333 feet. A new vein was struck at footage 203. It remains for underground work to definitely determine the dimensions and commercial possibilities of the in-dicated gold deposit.

GRAHAM-PAIGE

Editor, Gold & Dross

Do you think that Graham-Paige would be a good buy at this time? I know nothing about the company or the stock and would appreciate any information you have.

-Victoria, B.C. I think that the stock of Graham-Paigy Motors is quite unattractive. The company has been unable to take advantage of the increase in demand for automobiles and while the net loss this year may be somewhat smaller than in 1938 when a deficit of \$1,920,-186 was shown, profits are only a long term possibility. The company's financial position is weak.

One of the smaller independent automobile producers, Graham-Paige confines its operations to the medium-priced lines. The company is a rela-tively unimportant factor in the automobile industry and, with competition increasing, its position in the trade has fallen off almost uninterruptedly since 1929. The production of tractors. with initial distribution through Sears Roebuck, was started in 1937, but it is unlikely that the sales volume of this new department can offset the decline in the principal division.

BERESFORD LAKE

L'ditor, Gold & Dross:

I would like to know your opinion of Beresford Lake Mines. I have been urged to buy but thought it advisable to write you first as I highly value your opinion.

-H. F. R., Strathroy, Ont.

The exploration program underway at Beresford Lake Mines is meeting with encouraging results and the pos sibilities appear interesting. Funds are being supplied by a Toronto broker. A new surface discovery some 635 feet north of the shaft gave assays up to seven ounces per ton, averaging about \$29 across mining width for a section 55 feet long. The new find is about 250 feet ahead of the north face on the 225-foot level and may be a continuation of the main vein. Diamond drilling is now planned to test lateral and depth continuity, following which the north face will be

extended to get under the ore Recent work on and above the 375foot level has indicated the downward extension of the orebody of the shaft which had previously been mined above the 225-foot level only and this leads to hopes that ore will be located on deeper levels.

McCOLL-FRONTENAC

Editor, Gold & Dross:

As an old subscriber to your paper and a steady reader of your financial pages, I would like to get your opinion of McColl-Frontenac preferred and common stocks. How does this com-pany rank with other Canadian oil companies and what do you think the chances are for dividend payments on

the common?

—D. J. D., Outremont, Que. Despite the current low price of 7, I don't think that McColl-Frontenac common has any more than average common has any more than average speculative appeal. In 1938 the stock established a high of 14 and a low of 6½; in 1937 a high of 15 and a low of 8¾; and in 1936, a high of 17¾ and a low of 12¼. The 6 per cent \$100 par preferred, which is selling at 89 to yield 6.7 per cent, has appeal for income. Appreciation prespects for income. Appreciation prospects limited.

McColl-Frontenac is engaged principally in the refining of crude oil and the distribution of petroleum, and is the third largest factor in the Canadian oil industry. Over a period of years, the company's earnings have been fairly stable, but greater than average vulnerability to price change was evidenced in 1936 when profits slid off sharply from \$1.16 to 45 cents per common share under the influence of high crude costs, low refined prices and increased taxes. Earnings in 1937 rose steeply to \$1.03 per common share but dipped again in 1938 to 38 cents per share. Very little, if any, improvement is expected over 1938 results in the current fiscal year. Dividends on the common are not likely over the near term.

CALLINAN FLIN FLON

Editor, Gold & Dross:

AUG.

7/22

7/29

30.20

731,000

130.05

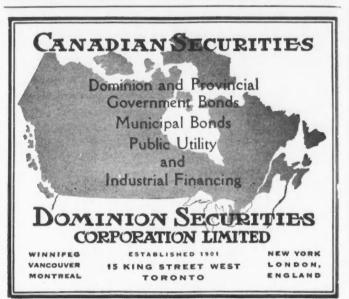
I am interested in Callinan Flin Flon Mines and although I read a notice about its reorganization, nothing fur ther appears to be developing. Could you give me any information as to progress made and if financing is actually completed!

—T. C. D., Toronto, Ont.

An official of Callinan Flin Flon Mines informs me that financing has not yet been completed. Supplement-ary letters patent were granted recently and this brings into effect the reorganization ratifled by shareholders in April. The authorized capitalization is now 3,000,000 shares, no-par value, with one new share to be issued for each four old. I understand the company has several tentative propositions for financing under considera-tion and official expectation is that work will be resumed this fall.

(Continued on next page)

Securities Should be Supervised In a period of frequent fluctuations it is necessury for the investor to have supervision of his list of holdings. Suggestions for investment are available through any of our branches. A. E. AMES & CO. Business Established 1889 TORONTO wil Winnipeg Vencouver Victoria New York Landan, Eng



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dvertising presentat Editoria act form, ject any fice, its ceptance ny advert dvertising able and No cont companiavelope, self resper unsolici CONS

ORNER O Vol. 54,

THE ! cover sap of their both in fires a Syrup o color an that all should be approach

Dividend Notices

BANK OF MONTREAL

DIVIDEND NO. 305

NOTICE is hereby given that a DIVIDEND of TWO DOLLARS per share upon the paid up Capital Stock of this Institution has been declared for the current quarter, payable on and after FRIDAY, the FIRST day of SEPTEMBER next, to Shareholders of record at close of business on 31st July, 1939.

By Order of the Board ACKSON DODDS G. W. SPINNEY General Manager General Manager Montreal, 18th July, 1939.

Loblaw Groceterias Co. Limited

OTICE is hereby given that quarterly dends of 25 cents per share on the Class shares and 25 cents per share on the cs. "B" shares of the Company have been ared for the quarter ending August 31st., payable on the first day of September, to shareholders of record at the close susiness on the 10th day of August, 1939, transfer books will not be closed. Payte will be made in Canadian funds.

JUSTIN M. CORK

foronto, July 26th, 1939.

The Royal Bank of Canada DIVIDEND NO. 208

OTICE is hereby given that a dividend of two per cent. eing at the rate of eight per cent. er annum) upon the paid-up cap-al stock of this bank has been de-ared for the current quarter and ill be payable at the bank and its ranches on and after Friday, the rst day of September next, to areholders of record at the close business on the 31st day of July

By order of the Board. S. G. DOBSON, General Manager. ontreal, Que., July 11, 1939.

ANADA WIRE .. (ABLE (OMPANY DIVIDEND NOTICES

ce

PREFERRED DIVIDEND NO. 12

TAKE NOTICE that the regular arterly Dividend of \$1.625 per share, the outstanding Preferred Stock of e Company for the three months' riod ended August 31st, 1939, have ndeclared as Dividend No. 42, payle September 15th, 1939, to Sharedders of record at the close of busies August 31st, 1939.

CLASS "A" DIVIDEND NO. 16

ALSO TAKE NOTICE that a Dividend of \$1.00 per Share on the outlanding Class" A" Common Shares of the Company has been declared as Dividend No 16, payable September 15th, 1939, to Shareholders of record at the close of business August 31st, 1939

N.B.— A further Dividend on the Class "A" Common Shares amounting to \$1.00 per Share has been declared to be upid later, details of which will be published in due course. By order of the Board.

A. I. SIMMONS.

A. I. SIMMONS. Secretary

Toronto, July 25th, 1939.

NORANDA MINES, LIMITED

DIVIDEND NOTICE

Notice is hereby given that an interim widend of \$1.00 per share, payable in Canaan funds, has been declared by the Direcrs of Noranda Mines, Limited, payable ptember 15th, 1939, to shareholders of ord at the close of business August 21st,

39.

By order of the Board,

J. R. BRADFIELD,

Secret

Poronto, July 26th, 1939.

SATURDAY **N**IGHT THE CANADIAN WEEKLY

BERNARD K. SANDWELL, Editor K. McHARDY, Advertising Manager

Subscriptions to points in Canada and Newfoundiand \$3.00 per annum. Ireat Britain, British Dominions, Colonies of Protectorates, United States and United States Possessions, \$5.00 per annum. All other countries \$6.00 per annum. Single Copies 10 cts.

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F. Foy - Circulation Manager

Whole No. 2420 Vol. 54, No. 40

THE Indians were the first discoverers of the sweetness of the sap of the Canadian maple. They did sap of the Canadian maple. They did their boiling in wooden troughs or jars of rough pottery by heating stones in fires and dropping them into water. Syrup or sugar so made was dark in color and the tradition long persisted that all pure maple syrup or sugar should be dark. The nearer the color approaches amber the purer is the product.

The net industrial production Manitoba exceeds agricultural produc-tion by more than \$10,000,000.

GOLD & DROSS

(Continued from page 12)

The future prospects of the proparty appear interesting. Workings on the Hudson Bay Mining & Smelting Co., adjoining to the south, are reported as getting close to the Cal-linan line and it is hoped an extension of this ore can be picked up with deep drill holes. A total of 33 holes, involving approximately 15,000 feet of drilling, had been completed when work was stopped in the fall of 1937. This drilling is stated to have proved structural conditions and geological formation similar to that on the Hudson Bay property.

PAGE-HERSEY

Editor, Gold & Dross:

I have been looking around for a slock which offers a good secure yield and has fa'r market chances and I have been advised to buy Page-Hersey common. Do you think this is good advice? I would appreciate an outline of the company and its financial

-D. H. C., Campbellton, N.B. Page-Hersey is selling at 101½ to yield 3.9 per cent at the \$4-per-share dividend rate. I think that the stock is sound, has appeal for the conserva-tive investor and has average appre-

in 1938 was 105, low was 78; high in 1537 was 110, low 80. Dividends have been paid regularly for years. In 1933 disbursements amounted to \$1.25 per share and included a 25-cents-pershare extra; in 1937, \$1 per share was paid, and in each of the 3 previous years, \$3 per share.

Page-Hersey specializes in steel and wrought iron tubular products. Sales outlets are mainly the building, p.umbing, mining, oil and gas indus-tries, and other miscellaneous trades throughout Canada. The company has always maintained a strong liquid financial position and since the completion of the last heavy capital ex-penditures in 1931, working capital has increased steadily each year. In the year ended December 31, 1938, current assets totaled \$6,834,217 and included \$1,071,374 in cash and \$2,-905,691 in marketable securities. Total current liabilities were \$391,390. Pro-

fit and loss surplus was \$3,645,217.

Because of the improvement in residential building, steel pipe sales should increase in 1939 over 1938. The new mill for production of butt-welded pipe should make for greater efficiency and, while the outlook for exports remains uncertain, earnings in 1939 should show a satisfactory improve-

ment over the \$4.23 per share realized ciation possibilities. High for the stock The Facts About The War Debts

(Continued from Page 11)

It will also be noted from the above table that while Finland leads the repayment parade with 58.8%, Great fritain, despite her enormous total, had reimbursed the United States (ignoring interest) up to the time when the world monetary crisis stopped her payments, to the extent of 47.3%

The countries whose debts to the United States arose entirely out of that country's post-war assistance are Armenia, Estonia, Finland, Hungary, Latvia, Lithuania and Poland, and, with the exception of Finland, all these benefitted countries lag behind far behind-Great Britain in their repayment efforts.

Czecho-Slovakia, France, Greece, Rumania, Russia and Yugoslavia were also large recipients of relief funds after the War, as, incidentally, was also Austria, whose loan of \$24 mil-lions, omitted from the above tables, might now be considered America's share of the Reparations dream.

German Reparations

When one touches on reparations, one moves into a part of this discussion which can only be barely sketched in this article. The various confer-ences which followed the War, and the meetings of the "financial ex-perts" (save the mark!) which set the arying total of gold marks—in that ittle-known monetary measure, the milliard-which Germany was supposed to pay and pay and pay...these are all ancient history now.

Sufficient to say that the first Re-parations Commission set the amount at 132 milliard gold marks, which is roughly thirty-three billion dollars— just stop and think of this amount for a minute; thirty-three thousand million dollars!—and the Dawes Plan a Hell an' Maria of a settlementlowered it to a complicated basis of annual payments based on "the increasing prosperity of Germany," and the Young Plan of Owen D. Young lowered it again.

These payments from Germany which, of course, never materialized -were to have been split up as fol-

lows.																		
France		A					,	ě	4	×		y				,		52%
British	E	n	1	i	re	2		ń	,				ė.	ú		À		22%
Italy .		,												ı				10%
Belgium																		
Miscella																		8%

and these dreamed-of payments became the basis for the repayment of another set of war loans-a set which is never heard of in the United States the inter-Allied debts owing to Great Britain.

These debts, like the American debts, were of two general kinds-straight war loans, and loans for reconstruction, repatriation and relief. They totaled as follows, omitting any

consideration				0	of			interest						:	:	
France		,									×		ж			£454,000,000
Russia .								×								483,000,000
Italy																369,000,000
Belgium																110,000,000
Yugoslav																24,000,000
Rumania																19,000,000
Other co	1	ır	ıt	ri	6	S										53,000,000
Total			4	9 4							,	,			£	1,512,000,000

So it will be seen that by the time Mr. Baldwin arrived in Washington

in 1922 to "fund" the debt of the United Kingdom to the United States, Great Britain's position, roughly, was that she owed the United States four and a quarter billion dollars, against which there were debts owing to her of seven and a half billion dollars, plus twenty-two percent of whatever could be got out of Germany.

Britain's Proposal

Great Britain's original attitude to all this mess was the only sensible one, to wit—that all the inter-Allied debts be cancelled in order to permit a resumption of orderly world trade without an incubus of unpayable obligations overshadowing it. The United States would not hear of this, whereupon, on August 1, 1922, in the famous "Balfour Note," the British government stated that she would forego all payments due to her both under Reparations and inter-Allied debts accounts, over and above the amount due by her to the United States.

France thought she stood to lose more than she would gain by this plan, she being also a creditor nation to some of the Allies, as well as the chief beneficiary under Reparations, so France would not agree to the scheme. So, after various attempts on Great Britain's part, she gave up the effort at world-cancellation, funded her own debt to the United States, and commenced paying on the line, at the agreed-on rate of approximately \$160 millions a year. These payments were continued until the British monetary crisis of 1931, (being, of course, partly responsible for that crisis), and even after 1931 she continued to make payments—\$95 millions in 1932 and \$17 millions in 1933.

It bears stressing that while these payments were being made, and while the average British citizen was paying 25% of his income to the government in taxes to assist in the payment, Britain was getting nothing, or practically nothing, (France paid a few million pounds on her indebted-



A. V. LOFTUS, elected a director of the Canada Bread Company, Ltd., has been with the company for 28 years and has been general manager for the past eight years. He fills the vacancy on the board of directors created by the death last year of C. W. Band.

ROSS H. McMASTER, president of the Steel Company of Canada, Ltd., in a message to shareholders accompanying quarterly dividend payments, says that the theat of war has made it inadvisable to go ahead now with the proposed stip sheet mill. He adds that the cost of such an installation in Canada would st p sheet mill. He adds that the cost of such an installation in Canada would be considerably higher than similar mills elsewhere with which the company would have to compete, and the company had hoped, therefore, that machinery not available in Canada might be admitted free of duty, particularly when intended for the production of steel already permitted free entry. The company had also suggested to the government that it give relief from the sales tax in respect to equipment and materials tax in respect to equipment and materials entering into strictly new productive enterprise. Mr. McMaster stated that the company's engineers are now working on a revised scheme to embrace the production of tin-plate and kindred lines which will involve a learner. production of tin-plate and kindred lines which will involve a lesser expenditure, but will permit of extension at a later date to complete the original plans.

—Photo by "Who's Who in Canada".

ness), from her debtors.

The fact that it was likely to be a case of all put and no take, so far as Britain was concerned, was sensed in 1922 and British financial circles were none too pleased with the Baldwin funding agreement. Under this agreement ment, the payments made by Britain have been mostly segregated as in-terest. To be exact, of the \$2,204 millions which Britain had paid back up to Jan. 31, 1938, \$1,590 millions re applied against interest

Britain Wouldn't Beg

Under the proud leadership of Mr. Baldwin, the British delegation would not stoop to beg, and so Britain got much worse terms, in the American funding agreements, than did the other Allies. Belgium's interest, on all but the \$32 million "Reconstruction" part of her loans, was completely forgiven. Italy wangled an average rate of less than 1% and France got rates ranging from nil for the first eight years, to 1% until 1940, and so on up to a "normal-times, prosperity-regained" rate of 3½% after 1965. But England settled at 4½% up to 1922 (that was the rate at which the American gov-ernment borrowed the first Liberty Loan from its own citizens), 3% for the next ten years, and 31/2% there-

On this basis, England, owing \$4,277 millions originally and paying off \$2,025 millions, still owes the United States more than she did to begin with. In fact, according to t' States, she owes \$5,341,707,000 as of June 30, 1938, although, on the basis of the funding agreements, she was only actually in default, at that date, for \$165,000,000 principal and \$741,-999,000 interest.

The theory of interest is today in danger of being proved fallacious. I made something of a point of this in an article in SATURDAY NIGHT of June 17 last, entitled "Danger! Low Interest Rates Ahead!". The fact is that one cannot collect interest on a debt of four billion dollars. There just isn't that much money with which to pay the principal, let alone the in-

Which brings us up to another stage in the development of this argument. Widely-read publications in the United States still contend that the War debts, (and again I repeat that they mean the British debt) can be

Mystery of Recurring Deficits

(Continued from Page 11) part of their incomes be taken for lamb of any kind. such purposes, either through taxes or borrowings.

But if and when the point is reached. where large numbers of the workers and savers question the wisdom of the program, then the situation be-comes more delicate. Under such circumstances heavy taxation looks like outright robbery, and there is a powerful urge on the government to clothing of the bond lamb, while at the same time arranging such financial

situation as we have it today. tax levies are at or near the point of diminishing returns. New or increased taxes meet more and more public hostility. So with public spending still on the upgrade, the state must borrow more.

Our municipalities and provinces being unable or unwilling to issue new loans, are evading the obligations which were laid upon them at Confederation, and are trying their best

conditions as will put a premium on to pass the buck to the Dominion. The latter, under such a compelling trend That, it is submitted, outlines the of public opinion, is obliged to take up the challenge.

But as the price of its consent, it is going to demand, through the medium of the report of the Royal Commission on Dominion-Provincial Relations, a definite assignment of the fields which it is expected to finance. Through its banking and other powers it already has an effective hold on credit conditions, and the tendency will be to

tighten this control still further. the "easy money" policy, while supNova Scotia Steel and Coal Company, Limited

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Head Office - Montreal

Branch Offices and Agents throughout the Dominion

posed to encourage business expansion, has the more obvious effect of depressing interest yields on all kinds of bonds and mortgages, thus enabling the government to borrow cheaply while public works and relief policies discourage any industrial expansion that might arise from cheap labor.

Where Is New Wealth?

Where, in this situation, is there a real constructive feature? Where, as minimum, is there any creation of additional wealth as a result of public borrowing? In physical life there is a principle of conservation which holds that however matter may be changed, it can not be created or destroyed. Economic wealth is more relative, and it certainly is in process of being constantly created and destroyed, but the transfer at a given time, of a given amount of existing wealth, from private to public hands, does not in one whit add to or sub-tract from it.

The consequences of this transfer are important however. Wealth less in private hands finds its way either into normal spending or else into new industrial development. In public hands it can be spent, let us say sumption is concerned, but it does not create new wealth sources as a rule because governments do not go in for that sort of thing, and notoriously fail when they do attempt it.

A public spending program, especially when financed by note or bond inflation, could be constructive when industry was rapidly contracting, so long as public finances were so conservative that new commitments could be undertaken without imposing new taxes or any strains on the supply of But with the structure of public finance so burdensome that every new levy is a shock to business and every new loan an inroad on an already depleted fund, there is more destruction than help in such program.

If we could persuade people to use some of the public money for the creation of new employment-making and dividend-yielding industries, then we might get somewhere. But the home improvement and various other schemes directed towards this end have proved rather futile. able opportunities are available, people will find them without aid. I'hey always exist, but the door may be closed for a time by excessive regulations, taxation and labor costs

Depletion of Capital

A public policy aimed at unleashing private incentive would have pulled us out of depression long ago. A is, we are worse off through the cumulation of debt and the depletion of real capital.

Governments have borrowed most of our savings for a long time. They can continue to do so indefinitely. But they cannot borrow more than we save, any more than they can tax away more than we have left after subsistence. Both taxes and borrowings come out of our annual production. And we cannot have real prosperity or expansion until the main flow is turned back into developments which make both wages and profits.

Knowing this, we may still choose to follow the path of state socialism. But so long as we do so, we have to be satisfied with a curtailed output, a porer return to the average citizen and consequently a lowered standard of living.

Every nation which has advanced far along this path-Germany, Italy, France, Russia and New Zealand are all illustrations in recent times-has found it necessary to depress living standards by means of controls over industry and foreign exchange, which controls work out with more hard-ship on the citizen than do the agencies which regulate life in a free country which has experienced the benefit of real expansion based on private in-

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Northwestern Mutual policyholders enjoy liberal annual dividends because they have reduced their annual tire losses below those of

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Mutual Insurance Co. - ORGANIZED IN 1896 -

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Eastern Office: Toronto, Ont Branches at Vancouver, Edmonton, Saskatoon, Winnipeg, Montreal and Moncton.

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United States Fidelity & Guaranty Company TORONTO

Concerning Insurance

Success of Organized Publicity

BY GEORGE GILBERT

Life Insurance is the most sensitive plant in the financial garden and most easily injured by adverse publicity. Yet life insurance in Canada over a lengthy period has held a secure place in the confidence of the public, little if any affected by the attacks which have been made from time to time against particular companies or the business in general.

One of the factors which have contributed in no small measure to the maintenance of this favorable public opinion has been the steady campaign of educational publicity carried on by the associated life companies during the past eighteen years by means of institutional advertising to spread a better knowledge of the service they render in the community.

associated life insurance companies in Canada have been carrying on a continuous institutional advertising campaign in order to spread a better knowledge of the service life insurance renders in the community.

In the period from July, 1938, to June, 1939, for example, forty million life insurance messages reached policyholders and the public at large reached in this way through the columns of the daily, farm, financial and weekly press across the country. These advertisements had the three-fold pur-pose of: (1) Emphasizing the financial protection that permanent forms of life insurance provide for dependents and for old age; (2) Stressing the social and economic importance of life insurance to the individual and to the nation; (3) Educating the public to the value of permanent as against temporary forms of life insurance.

It is satisfactory to note that this unique public relations activity of the life companies is to be continued into its nineteenth successive year, with the unanimous endorsation of the Canadian Life Insurance Officers' Association, which, as stated, has found it "an invaluable factor in establishing and maintaining public confidence," and "a necessary medium to keep policyholders and the public generally informed concerning the nature of life insurance as a co-operative enterprise, and to counteract extreme measures advocated in some quarters and directed against the best interests of our millions of policyholders and beneficiaries.

Sensitive to Criticism

Life insurance is very sensitive to public criticism, and in the United States, where institutional advertising is not used to any extent, the business has suffered rather severely during the past two or three years as a result of ill-founded attacks in books, pamphlets, magazine articles, and in radio broadcasts, in which life insurance has been described as "a legalized racket," and in which the public have been warned against buying any form of life insurance other than annual renewable term insur-

In Canada, however, where these same broadcasts have been heard, and where the same books, magazines and pamphlets have been circulated to a ertain extent, these attacks have had little or no effect on the structure of life insurance. One of the important factors in causing these attacks to fall flat in this country has been the long campaign of educational publicity carried on through the years by the associated life companies in which the principles of sound and permanent life insurance have been explained in simple language and so made understandable to the ordinary

Canadians have come to know that life insurance on the legal reserve basis is secure, and that they can save and be safe with the regular life insurance institutions operating under government license and supervision. assets of over two billions of dollars owned by the policyholders—are in vested in Dominion and Provincial and municipal securities; in industries and utilities; in our homes, farms and

They know that in times of war, epidemic and depression life insurance has kept faith with its policy holders and their beneficiaries, and that it has provided countless families with food, clothing, shelter and other necessities of life, and has assured men and women financial security in their old age

Million Families Protected

They know that throughout Canada a million homes are safeguarded, a million families are protected by life insurance, and that each and every working day policyholders in this country and their beneficiaries receive more than \$500,000 from their life insurance savings.

They are interested in the preservation of life insurance, because they know that if life insurance were undermined and destroyed, millions of Canadians would dread the future. Many people would be powerless to protect their dependents, and many more thousands of families would be

on relief. They know that life insurance has aided countless men and women on their journey through life, and that it is the only safe way by which the average man or woman can create a sizeable estate for the protection of

 ${f D}^{
m URING}$ the past eighteen years the loved ones. They also know that to day more than 3,500,000 Canadians enjoy greater peace of mind by charting their financial course the safe life insurance way.

They know that very few people are able to save money for old age, except through life insurance. That is why hundreds of thousands of people entrust a large portion of their savings to life insurance, which leaves them free from investment worries and secure in the knowledge that they will have a guaranteed income for their later years. They are also relieved of frequent temptation to withdraw their savings for the purchase of non-essentials

Cannot Read Future

If people could read the future—if they knew exactly how long they were going to live—they would plan their savings programme differently, no doubt. If they knew they were only going to live a few years, they would certainly endeavor to obtain adequate life insurance for the protection of their dependents, or if they knew they were going to live to a ripe old age they would be more interested in securing a guaranteed pension. But lacking such occult powers, they must do the best they can to protect them-selves against both contingencies. Their savings programme should be designed to accomplish two purposes; first, to provide protection for de-pendents in case of their own death, and, second, to provide a retirement fund for their own old age. Only through life insurance can the average person accomplish both these

By means of institutional advertising, Canadians know that the money they pay in premiums is not lying idle in the vaults of the company or in the banks, but is actively at work in building up the country, and in furnishing employment to many workers throughout the Dominion.

As a result of this educational publicity, life insurance enjoys a preferred position among the insurance institutions of the country. Fire and casualty insurance might well take a leaf out of the book of life insurance in this respect. For in the case of fire and casualty companies, with few exceptions, little or nothing has been done to create a better understanding of their functions on the part of the general public. They have depended largely upon the service rendered and the indemnity furnished under their policy contracts, and upon their armies of agents, to develop a favorable public opinion.

There is need of more systematic publicity efforts on the part of those interested in the maintenance of in-surance as a private enterprise to bring about a better understanding of the business by the masses. What the future course will be under uneducated public opinion it is impossible to predict, but it is not difficult to foresee further regulation and control of private insurance business and even the entry of the state itself into additional lines of insurance, unless the public has been made thorsafety and stability of Canada the economic unsoundness of such undertakings.

Inquiries

Editor, Concerning Insurance: I have frequently been canvassed by The Loyal Protective Life Insurance Co., of Toronto, to take a Sickness and

Accident Policy.

Their policy seems to be non-cancellable. I cannot see any loophole in it. My present policy can be cancellable by the second policy can be cancelled by the company at any time.

Please tell me if this company is reliable and able to fulfill their contracts.

H. N. A., Dundas, Ont.

Loyal Protective Life Insurance Company, of Boston, Mass., with Can-adian head office at Toronto, is regularly licensed in Canada, and has a sit with the Government at Ottawa of \$242,993 for the protection of Canadian policyholders exclusively. It is authorized to transact life, accident and sickness insurance in this country. It is safe to do business with,

and all claims are readily collectable Under the ordinary accident and sickness policy, the insurance may be terminated by the insurance company at any time by giving the insured ten days' notice of cancellation by registered mail or five days' notice of cancellation personally delivered and refunding in either case the excess of paid premium beyond the pro rata

premium for the expired time. Under the non-cancellable provision of the Loyal Protective policy, the A Partnership for You

A SUN LIFE POLICY gives you this and more _____ It Plans SECURITY for the Time of Need

Sum Life of Canada



S. C. McEVENUE, general manager of the Canada Life Assurance Com-pany, who has been appointed vice-chairman of the Life Agency Officers Section of the Canadian Life Insurance Officers Association

-Photo by "Who's Who in Canada".

insured has the right of renewal by the payment of the premiums when due until he has received in the aggregate indemnities for disease and indemnities for disability for bodily injury as provided by the policy for sixty weeks, and except that, after the insured has passed his sixtieth birthday, the indemnities for disease are reduced one-half, and that, after the insured has passed his seventieth birthday, the policy is effective only in respect to the indemnities for accidental injuries.

That is, when the insured has received altogether sixty weeks' indemnity for disease, the policy no longer covers him as regards sickness, and when he has received sixty weeks' indemnity for disability due to bodily injury the policy no longer covers him against accident.

Editor, Concerning Insurance:

Will you kindly give me your opinion of Federal Hardware and Implement Mutuals?

Their representative guarantees a saving of 30 per cent. on premiums for Fire Insurance and also says that their policy is not assessable.

I would appreciate any comment

you care to make. -P. R. C., Toronto, Ont.

What are known as the Federal Hardware and Implement Mutuals are a group of three American mutual fire insurance companies that write a combination policy under which each company assumes one-third of the amount of the policy and no more, the liability being several and not joint. As the three companies are all regu-larly licensed in Canada and maintain assets in this country in excess of their Canadian liabilities, they are safe to do business with, and all claims are readily collectable.

This group operates on the principle of charging standard rates for insurance and returning at the end of the year by way of refund or divi-dend what is not required for losses, reserves and expenses. So far, these dividends or refunds have been substantial, and have materially reduced the cost of insurance to their policyholders.

The three companies in the group are the Hardware Mutual Fire Insurance Co. of Minneapolis, the Hardware Dealers Mutual Fire Insurance Co. of Wisconsin, and the Minnesota Implement Mutual Fire Insurance Co. of Owatonna, Minnesota. They have Government deposits at Ottawa the exclusive protection of Canadian policyholders, as follows: Hardware Mutual, \$265,200; Hardware Dealers Mutual, \$250,300; and Minnesota Implement Mutual, \$242,950. They issue non-assessable policies.

Editor, Concerning Insurance:

Two years ago, at age 35, I took out a pension policy 20 years. The annual premium was \$225. My third payment will be due in November and last year I found it hard to find the amount necessary and I feel that I will have a difficult time this year and possibly all the time in so much as I will always have to sacrifice some things to be able to pay it. The pension policy will pay me back in 1956 some \$5600, or \$30.00 a month as long as I live. I would like to reduce this amount so that my premium will not be so large per year; or as was suggested to me the other day to take an endowment policy for a certain amount as the premium on this policy would not be as large as

on the pension policy.

The Insurance company I know will put forth the argument that I should think of the future. I agree with this but after all I won't be entirely dependent on Life insurance unless the country goes broke as the saying is. I own some property in town which brings in rent monthly, and have some government bonds as well as some stocks which all I think are not too speculative. annual income at present is just slightly more than our actual needs with-

solid satisfaction pervades the mind of the man who is insured in the Norwich Union.

NORWICH UNION

FIRE INSURANCE SOCIETY, LIMITED ESTABLISHED 1797

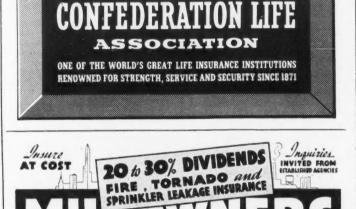
FIRE - AUTO ACCIDENT

Head Office for Canada TORONTO



F. W. LAMONT and C. C. PAULL

BEFORE YOU INSURE - CONSULT





ESTABLISHED 1906

out any extravagances. I feel that shouldn't do without necessary things such as repairs to the house into life insurance and maybe in the

end it go to some one else.

Would you advise leaving things as they are or switching the insurance to something cheaper.

M. R. C., Strathroy, Ont.

My advice would be to pay this year's premium on your present pension policy, which would entitle you to a cash value in the policy, and then I would ask the company carrying the policy to reduce the face amount to a sum which you feel you will have no difficulty in keeping up the payments on. In that way you vill be getting the most value out of the money already paid in, and I do not think you will have any diffi-culty in making a satisfactory ar-rangement with the company for a reduction in the amount of the policy.

Life Sales Show Nearly 11% Increase

SHOWING an increase of nearly 11% as compared with the same period last year, sales of new ordinary life insurance in Canada and Newfoundland for May totalled \$33,657,000, according to returns compiled by the Life Insurance Sales Research Bureau, and given out on June 21 by the Canadian Life Insurance Officers Association. All the Western Provinces reported increases, Saskatchewan leading with an improvement of over 29%. In Ontario, which did nearly 50% of the total business, sales were

up over 18%. Detailed sales by provinces, based 84% of the total insurance in force,

annuities, surance. without insurance, reinsurance, revivals, etc., were as follows:

British Columbia, \$2,637,000; Alberta, \$1,422,000; \$978,000; Manitoba, Saskatchewan \$2,146,000; Ontario, \$15,736,000; Quebec, \$8,028,000; New Brunswick, \$756,000; Nova something cheaper.

I would appreciate your advice on Island, \$108,000; Prince Edward Island, \$108,000; Newfoundland, \$513. 000: total \$33,657,000

Why the Banker Bought a Policy for His Son

ASKED why he had applied for life insurance policy for his six-teen-year-old son, the vice-president of a prominent bank is quoted as re-

"Because I believe every boy should start in life from his father's shoulders. I am trying to give mine the benefit of my experience in the important things of life, and life insurance is

one of them. "I am a banker and realise some what better than the average man the value of regular and systematic

"While helping to settle many estates, I have seen many homes bereft, have known many families sud-denly deprived of a provider and protector. I know what life insurance has meant to many more.

"I have matured one policy and know the sensation.
"Many dark places in my life have been made much brighter by the

thought of the insurance I own. "I can save my son considerable money by starting his insurance and carrying it for him for a few years. while he is finishing school and college before he could take it out for him-

"I know that if he can keep up these small payments, no matter what on returns by 18 companies having may happen to me, to him, or to his 84% of the total insurance in force, investments, he will have an estate some day."

1939



NEW YORK UNDERWRITERS INSURANCE COMPANY

A. & J. H. STODDART, General gents 90 JOHN STREET

NEW YORK CITY RISKS BOUND EVERYWHERE IN UNITED STATES AND CANADA

H. A. JOSELIN, MANAGER FOR CANADA-TORONTO PROVINCIAL AGENTS

OSLER, HAMMOND and NANTON, Ltd., WINNIPEG ALFRED J. BELL & CO., Ltd., HALIFAX, N.S. FRANK R. and GEO. E. FAIRWEATHER, LTD., ST. JOHN, N.B.

TORONTO GENERAL AGENTS MURPHY, LOVE, HAMILTON, and BASCOM, TORONTO

Casualty Company of Canada HEAD OFFICE - TORONTO AGENCY OPPORTUNITIES

IN SOME TERRITORIES THROUGHOUT CANADA GEORGE H. GOODERHAM, President A. W. EASTMURE, Managing Director



Western Oil and Oil Men

HAVE recently had several subscribers ask me what a geological or geophysical survey is or means when applied to the discovery of oil. Both subjects are highly technical especially the geophysical part.

I of course am not a technical man, but I would define a geological oil survey as "A report made by a qualified geologist on a certain area after he has surveyed it for various outcroppings from river beds, etc., noting the pitch or angles of these outcrop-pings and the general lay of the land and from these, the geologist will conclude as to the possibility of an anticline or an oil field being present.

A geophysical survey is one which makes use of physical principles, such as magnetism, earth waves (seismic) created by use of dynamite in holes, from which the depth and altitude of beds of rock not exposed can be as-certained. According to technical men it is possible by geophysical

LEADS AGAIN



I. A. DONOVAN of the Bay Street, Toronto, Branch of The Mutual Life of Canada, who led the Company's entire field force in the amount of life insurance sold and paid-for during the club year just closed. By this achievement Mr. Donovan receives the Company's highest honor, the Presidency of the Quarter Million Club.

means to fairly accurately map the subsurface of the earth, from anywhere from 1,000 to 15,000 feet below the surface.

> There are various forms of instruments used to obtain this information. The most common I am told is the seismograph, and next is the magnetometer or electro-magnet. Others are the core barrel, the electric log, the torsion balance, etc.

The seismograph is an instrument that until comparatively recently has been used almost exclusively to record earthquake shocks. In making a seismic survey of an area, a shallow hole is drilled and an explosive is set off. The vibrations as they penetrate the various formations or strata are recorded on the instrument. The technician then reads the instruments and arrives at his conclusions.

The electro-magnet works in conjunction with a radio station. Ground waves penetrate the earth to un-known depths. They are similar in principle to radio waves. As they penetrate the earth, they are recorded on an instrument which is mounted on a truck and which travels at from five to ten miles an hour, and readings are taken every tenth of a mile. Here again, the technician bases his reports on these readings on the instrument. So far as I am aware, we have only had these two types of instruments used in Alberta in making geophysical

The other day I was talking to D. B. Meyers, economic geologist of the Union Oil of California, on the various types of survey, and he tells me his company had used several types but as yet they are undecided which is the best. Mr. Meyers is making a survey of oil possibilities in Alberta and Saskatchewan. He is merely gathering information and as yet is not interested in acquiring acreage

While talking of surveys, the other day I met O. S. Chapin who is the vicepresident and managing director of the North Continental Oil & Gas Corporation Ltd., and he was telling me of the various survey parties his company has in Alberta. Mr. Chapin is one of the old timers so far as the Alberta oil industry is concerned. He was one of the original syndicate along with the late W. S. Herron and A. W. Dingman who drilled the first well in Turner Valley. The company's chief geologist is Dr. Barnum Brown of New York, who is presently in

Dr. Brown is a renowned palentologist and has been visiting Alberta since 1905 gathering fossils and remains of dinasoeurs for the American Museum of Natural History at New York City, of which Institute he is

In charge of another survey party for Mr. Chapin's company is Dr. H. E. Voight who is Dr. Brown's assistant in the museum. Another geological party is headed by R. L. Bird. Since arriving in Alberta these men have already discovered over fifty new Lima Vauna, Mr. Chapin said.

In charge of the geophysical work is Dr. M. F. Blackburn of San Antonio, Texas. He maps the sub-surface by means of electro-magnetic waves, rather than the seismograph almost entirely used by other parties. The North Continental Oil & Gas Corporation is entirely financed by New York interests. This is all for this time about oil technology.

I have been reading somewhat about the Houdry and other recent refining processes which apparently make a very, very low grade oil almost as valuable even for gasoline purposes as a high grade crude. Pos-

Worth Your Thought

The financial strength of this Society makes it reliable and the "will to serve" makes it a comfortable organization to do business with. Ask your Agent to put you into the Union of Canton.

UNION INSURANCE OF CANTONI

ESTABLISHED 1835

Head Office for Canada, Toronto

COLIN E. SWORD, Manager for Canada J. W. BINNIE, Associate Manager (Montreal)

sibly next week I will go into these new processing methods a little more.

Coming back to operations in Tur-ner Valley, the Royalite Company brought two wells into production last week. As this is written, both wells are on government test and no official production figures are available, but from unofficial sources, it is stated that present indications are that both these wells will be at least fair producers. The Royalite Company has also announced locations for three

The Anglo-Canadian No. 5 well recently completed was given an allowable of 545 bbls. per day. The Anglo No. 4 well is also completed and is now on test, while Anglo No. 6 is in the lime formation and will be completed around the 15th of August.

Extension No. 2 is also drilling in the lime. Scottish Pete, which is located about a half mile east of the famous Okalta No. 6 well has just completed drilling as this is written, and as the well has not cleared itself of drilling fluid, there is no information which I can give you on it. It is a key well and will either prove or disprove the area in which it is located and also the western boundary of the

Last week we got a surprise when proration was reduced from 27,000 bbls. per day to 22,000 bbls. I am told that it is likely to be just a temporary measure as the refineries had built up their stocks above normal and with the recent hot weather damaging the crops, they wanted to make sure of the crop position before they loaded up too heavily.

In years past 1 have reported on crop conditions and it is just unbelievable the way an excellent looking crop will wilt away in a few days under hot dry winds. However, we will pretty well know the worst in the next few days.

I was out to Dr. Hume's camp on the Jumping Pound structure last week and the Doctor tells me the Rabson well being drilled on this structure by the Brown interests is logging very good and he expects the lime will be contacted around 7,000

The National Petroleum No. 3 well testing the Waite Valley structure has just changed from Standard to rotary tools and is resuming drilling from

I have just had a visit from Dr. F. F. Hintze and William Thorn, consulting geologist and field superin-tendent respectively of Franco Oils Ltd. The Franco Company is one of the most active operating companies in the oil and gas business. At the present time they are financing or assisting in financing four wells in the Lloydminster area, namely Shaw No.



W. D. MOFFATT, appointed assistant general manager of Alexander Murray & Company, Ltd., one of the Dominion Tar and Chemical group of companies. To take up his new position, Mr. Moffatt is resigning as Montreal manager of McConnell, Eastman & Co., Ltd., advertising agency, but will continue to be vice-president and director of that company.

drilling below 350 feet, Battleview Vermillion, drilling at 408 feet. Both these wells are scheduled for com-pletion around August 15th as the depth is only around 2,000 feet.

The Triangle-Franco well on the Saskatchewan side will be spudded in by the time SATURDAY NIGHT reaches you and the derrick will also possibly be erected for the Franco-Colony

Dr. Hintze says he has just selected a location for a second well on the Cardston area on the Little Turner Valley structure about eight miles from the Franco No. 1. The derrick is now being erected at this site.

The No. 1 well will be completed with rotary tools, and the standard equipment will be used from No 1 to drill the No. 2 Cardston well.

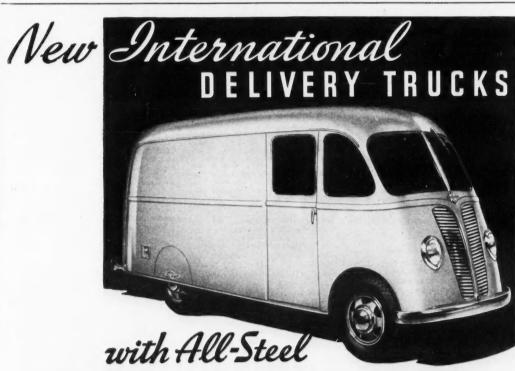
The Saskatoon gas franchise agreement between the city and the Thorn-Franco interests will come before the Saskatchewan Local Government Board next week. Dr. Hintze and other experts are preparing reports on gas reserves in the Lloydminster area which since the large Shaw No 1 well came in with a measured flow of 8,600,000 cubic feet per day, are now considered ample for Saskatoon's requirements.

The gas lines for the operation of the gas lift pump on the Lloydminster Royalties well have now been laid and experts are installing the pumps and preparing to put this well on steady production, Mr. Thorn said. Production up to 100 bbls. per day from this well is contracted for.



"COMBINE" REAPER-THRESHER FOR SMALL FARMS. cutting and threshing the grain in one operation, replaced the "binder" in areas where level soil and large-scale production permitted its use. Now the Massey-Harris Company, Ltd., has brought out a small, inexpensive one-man combine which makes the benefits of this most economical method of harvesting available to owners of average-size farms. Here is one of the new "Clipper" combines in a demonstration on the farm of T. A. Russell, president of the Massey-Harris Company, near Toronto.







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See Our Exhibits at the Canadian National Exhibition Toronto

... Streamlined METRO Bodies Only in these two new International Trucks can you

get these new Metro Bodies with double the cubic capacity of the standard panel body on the same wheelbase length. There is better weight distribu tion. Modern insulation throughout.

These new trucks handle easier, park easier and in less space. They are easier to work in and out of, easier to load and unload. There are wider doors, there is more headroom, the driver is farther front, the gear-shift control is on the steering column, and there is greater visibility. See the nearby International dealer or Company-owned branch for complete details.

INTERNATIONAL HARVESTER COMPANY Truck Factory Local Chatham, Ontario

NTERNATIONAL

TWO NEW CHASSIS

These new International Trucks with Metro Bodies are new in every respect
—completely International designed
and built. They are not so-called body-

D-2-M - 1-ton chassis in two wheel base lengths: 102-inch for the 72-foot body, 225-cubic-foot capacity; and 113-inch for the 91-foot body, 280

D-15-M-2 to 1-ton chassis in 2 wheel-base lengths: 102-inch for the 72-foot body. 225-cubic-foot capacity; and ch for the 91-foot body, 280cubic-foot capacity.

Metro Magic Rear Door is standard equipment—opening 34 inches wide, 501 inches high. Double rear doors available as special equipment—opening 60 inches wide, 55 inches high.

Britain Limits Aids to Shipping

BY GILBERT C. LAYTON Saturday Night's Financial Correspondent in London

British government subsidies for shipping and shipbuilding have not satisfied the industry concerned, and it has asked for an increase, on the grounds that in the event of war Britain would need a full-size and fully-efficient merchant fleet and that rearmament measures were contributing to the serious rise in the industry's operating costs.

But the British government says "No." The establishment of a high-profit basis for the industry is not part of its policy. And Mr. Layton says that the present assistance schemes are quite as much as the country can afford. He adds that "A revival in shipping which is politically motivated carries its own burdens."

ultaneous setback in freight rates and increase in shipping under construction in British yards in June. After rising from 105.8 (Economist index) in March to 106.9 in April and 111.2 in May, freight rates succumbed to the influence of international tension in June, with a fall to 107.0.

The tonnage of vessels upon which work was commenced in the quarter rose by 330,924 tons, to 402,080 tons in June from the March level. This was the continuance of the expression, in rising constructional activity, of the politically-inspired government move to stimulate the industry by

Only now, however, has this seesaw game really become two-sided. Freight rates have been in the past few years depressed by the collapse of international trade, and by the political fears which resulted from the same political tendencies which have prevented economic recovery. But not until the announcement earlier this year of the government's intention to assist shipping and shipbuild-ing was political apprehension trans-

lated into positive economic help.

Cash on hand and in banks

Mortgages receivable

ildings and equipment—at cost Less reserve for depreciation

Land at cost less amounts written off

Goodwill (less amounts written off)

Reserve for contingencies

Bond interest

Prepaid insurance, taxes and other charges

Accounts payable, wages and other accrued charges. Taxes due and accrued Bond interest accrued Dividends on preference shares—payable 3rd July, 1939.

Less cash and government bonds held in trust

First mortgage $6\,\%$ sinking fund gold bonds, due 1941, issued less redeemed Less held for redemption

Earned surplus as per statement attached

corporation taxes
Interest earned on investments and bank deposits.

Deduct provision for income and corporation taxes

Transfer to reserve for contingencies
Dividend on preference shares:
First preference shares—5%

Balance at 30th June, 1939

12,500 Cumulative redeemable first preference shares of \$100 each, redeemable at \$110 per share, entitled to cumulative dividends at 5% per annum to 1st July, 1941, and 6% per annum thereafter

25,000 5% Cumulative participating redeemable Class "B" preference shares of \$50 each, redeemable at \$100 per share. (Note: Dividends in arrears 75c per share.) 200,000 Common shares of no par value

THERE was an irony about the sim- the industry's reaction, to remember the non-economic basis on which the proposals for assistance were devised. The reduction in Britain's merchant fleet to below immediate pre-War levels might, indeed, have presented a prima facie case for help on the ground that a vital trade was being

In Case of War

But much the same case could have been made for the textile industry and for some of the smaller exporting industries. The determ ning conwar Britain would need a full-size and fully-efficient merchant fleet.

The shipowners therefore themselves on safe ground when, after the announcement of the proposals for assistance, they asked for more They had the economic case that rearmament measures were contribut-ing toward the serious rise in costs, and that the subsidy would in any case strengthen the claims of labor. The long conference held with shipping representatives by Mr. Oliver Stanley, President of the Board of stand the government's attitude and ing that part at least of the claims

CANADA BREAD COMPANY, LIMITED

(Incorporated under the Ontario Companies Act)

AND ITS SUBSIDIARY

CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEET As at 30th June, 1939

ASSETS

LIABILITIES

CONSOLIDATED PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT

For the Year Ended 30th June, 1939

Net consolidated profit for the year, after providing for income and corporation taxes \$ 396,370.02

CONSOLIDATED SURPLUS ACCOUNT

For the Year Ended 30th June, 1939

Add net consolidated profit for the year ended 30th June, 1939, after providing for income and corporation taxes

First preference shares 5% \$ 62,500.00 \$ 93,750.00

(Regular dividend \$2.50, arrears \$1.25)

Profit on operations before charging bond interest, depreciation and income and

Provision for depreciation of buildings and equipment Premium paid on company's bonds purchased for redemption Premium paid on bonds purchased for investment Loss on sale of real estate

Bonds of or guaranteed by the Dominion of Canada due 1941 and 1942, at par value

Accounts receivable, less reserve for doubtful accounts. Inventories of ingredients, finished products and supplies, as determined and certified by the management, valued at the lower of cost or market.



EARLE SPAFFORD, elected president of the Imperial Tobacco Company of Canada, Ltd., in succession to Gray Miller, who is leaving shortly to reside in England. Mr. Spafford was born at Lennoxville, Que., and educated at Bishop's College School, Lennoxville, and McG'll Universit. He has had many years' experience in the tobacco business, starting with t'.e. M. Melachrino Co., New York City. In 1916 he resigned from that company, returned to Canada, and enlisted for overseas service with the McG'll Seige Battery. After the war, he was appointed vice-president and manager EARLE SPAFFORD, elected presiden Seige Battery. After the war, he was appointed vice-president and manager of the Tobacco Products Corporation of Canada, Montreal, and in 1921 became its president. In 1923, when that company amalgamated with the Tuckett Tobacco Co., Ltd., he became vice-president and director of sales of the latter. He joined the Imperial Tobacco Company of Canada in 1931 as sales manager, was elected a director, and became vice-president in 1932.

would be granted.

Apparently, however, there is now no question of any adjustment. The government is quite clear as to what it wants, and the establishment of a high profit basis to the industry is not part of its policy. It is understood that the tramp shipping subsidy will be at the rate of £2,750,000 a year over a period of five years. This

\$ 153,786.64

159,500.43 147,566.87

\$ 785,853.94

2,686,362.78

\$4,078,014.24

\$ 277,206.34 128,794.90

16,172.50 40,625.00

595,500,00

2,899,715.50

\$4,078,014.24

\$ 776,383.48

265,013.46

396,370.02 \$ 650,965.50

276,250.00

\$ 374,715.50

\$ 511,370.02 115,000.00

\$4,924,441.40

\$1,250,000.00

\$ 37,018.82

190,749.03 2,539.25

28,531.36

156,250.00

21,039.80

may not appear generous by comparison with the sharply-rising trend of operating costs, but it will enable the rvice to grow and to become more

And if it will not altogether satisfy those shipping shareholders who want to see their fortunes in the same light as those of purely armament shareholders, it will at least enable the companies to set aside adequate sums for depreciation.

Considered altogether, the official assistance schemes are quite as much as the country can afford, even if they are not as much as interested quarters agitated for. Every pound raised by the government in the loan market tends to increase the cost of raising the next, and on the new building assistance scheme alone there is £500,000 earmarked for the each of the next five years.

Duilding Slump

The incipient resuscitation of Great Britain's shipbuilding industry should not be viewed solely in connection with other defence activities. One of the most distressing features of the trend in recent years has been the steadily-declining share obtained by British shipbuilders of a steadily-declining market. This process— which was fundamentally anomalous because, despite the slump, Great Britain remained in much the same economic position vis-à-vis the rest of the world—seems now to have been

It could not in fact endure, for it was achieved by the extravagant use of subsidies by governments which could ill afford them. In June foreign tonnage under construction declined and the British proportion rose to 13.7 per cent. While this percentage is not high—in 1929 the net export from British yards was £19 million—it is significant that the persistent trend has been broken.

A revival in shipping which is politically motivated carries its own bur-dens. For one thing, it makes immeasurably difficult the job of achieving that international regulation which has been recognized as an essential of the rationalization made necessary by the decline in trade. (The attention given to this matter recently by the Baltic and Interna-tional Maritime Conference revived the idea, but it is difficult to see how, when the nations need big mercantile fleets as a second string of defence, international limitation agreements can be reached.) But in conveying considerable benefits to industry and commerce it brings a much-needed good out of a very necessary evil.

Mines

BY J. A. McRAE

ONTARIO gold mines produced \$26,476,130 during the three months ended June 30. The middle of the year found gold output closely approaching \$9,000,000 a month. Production for the first half of the year totaled \$51,908,330. In all producing areas the output of gold increased. This included Porcupine, Kirkland Lake, Northwestern Ontario, and the Matachewan-Sudbury section.

MacLeod-Cockshutt Gold Mines reports losses in tailings reached a peak of \$1.61 per ton during June. This induced the management to authorize construction of a roasting plant in which to treat the tailings. It has been estimated these losses may be reduced approximately 50 per cent through use of roasting equipment. Plans call for completion of the roasting plant by the end of this year. With mill heads averaging around \$9.50 per ton during recent months, the outlook is favorable for recovery of around \$8.75 per ton. Operating costs have been reduced to around \$4.30 per ton and this points toward a high margin of profit.

Wood Cadillac Mines in Quebec is being equipped with a mill designed to treat 225 tons of ore daily. The plant will be completed ready for operation within ninety days.

Senator-Rouyn has completed sinking operations to 500 ft. in depth and is establishing a station at that horizon preparatory to a big campaign of lateral development. Diamond drill-ing indicated a big tonnage of med-ium grade ore. Meanwhile, further diamond drilling from surface has re-cently indicated additional ore some 950 ft. from the original showing.

Dome Mines made a profit of \$1 per share during the six months ended June 30. The company is producing its gold at a cost of approximately \$17 an ounce, thereby realizing a net pro-fit of \$18 on each ounce produced.

Lake Shore Mines has carried work to 4,750 ft. in depth and is equipped to extend the work to 7,000 ft. in depth. Ore reserves above the depths already reached are enormous and assure the mine of a long life. Continuation of sinking to 7,000 ft. will be conducted in slow stages so as to meet the demands of the mine in years to come. Current production is being maintained at a rate of approxi-mately \$1,200,000 per month.

Hudson Bay Mining & Smelting Co. will increase its reduction works so as to handle 5,200 tons of ore daily, an increase of at least ten per cent. The mine at Flin-Flon has produced some \$86,000,000 so far, chiefly in copper, zinc and gold. Ore reserves are close to 30,000,000 tons, and with current capacity of some 1,650,000 MODERN, EXPERIENCED BANKING SERVICE ... The Outcome of 121 Years' Successful Operation . . .



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strongly fortified for many years to come. Gross value of current production suggests a rate of about \$14,000,-000 annually.

Hollinger Consolidated Gold Mines is producing its gold at a cost of approximately \$23 an ounce, thereby eaving a profit of \$12 on each ounce produced. Output is being maintained at around 38,000 ounces every 30 days, with gross yield of some \$1-330,000 for a net profit of about \$456,-000 monthly.

San Antonio is expected to give early consideration to an increase in mill facilities. The present plant is capable of milling 10,000 tons of ore per month, and was adequate for a mine with an ore reserve of 343,000 tons as estimated a year ago. How-

annually, the enterprise is ever, it is apparent that the developments during the current year in vein No. 38 have so increased these reserves that an increase of at least 20 per cent. in capacity may be justified. The new orebody has a length of 1800 ft. and an average width of over 12 ft.

> Gunnar Gold Mines plans to extend its shaft another 500 ft. in depth to 1750 ft. Treating 140 tons of ore daily and producing around \$52,000 per month, the enterprise has been made to show a substantial profit despite the fact that ore shoots are quite short and gold deposition patchy. The width of ore is sometimes measured only in inches, but careful mining has maintained average grade at around \$12.50 per ton. The company has been able to produce its gold at a cost of around \$26 an ounce.



Foot trouble sometimes seems to develop suddenly, although the cause may actually have been present for a long time. The most common foot trouble is the The most common foot trouble is the flattening of the long arch that extends from the heel to the big toe—known as "flat foot" or "fallen arch." It is usually caused by "toeing out" or by improper shoes, either of which may put a severe strain upon this arch. When overstrained the arch flattens. One of the first symptoms is a pain is the calf of the leg.

Another common ailment, often accompanied by a troublesome callus, is a painful condition in the ball of the foot. This is frequently due to the sole of a shoe that bends down under the ball of the foot and up at the sides.

Much serious foot trouble may be avoided by wearing shoes and stockings that give satisfaction throughout the day. Shoes can be stylish and comfortable. Here are five points to consider in connection with foot comfort:

Is each shoe roomy above the toes, but snug at the heel and over the instep? Are the shoes a little longer (by inside measurement) than your feet? Does the sole under the ball of the foot

Are you sure the shoes are not too pointed, nor too thin-soled?

Are your socks or stockings too shor or too long for the foot?

Excessively high heels, especially the extremely narrow variety, may be responsible for many sore feet, contracted toes, calluses, and even for poor posture among women. Yet a sudden shift to low heels may also cause trouble. The muscles has also cause trouble. should be accustomed gradually to lower heeled shoe.

It pays to spend as much time as is necessary to find the type or make of shoe that really suits your particular requirements.

Persons who suffer from severe foot defects should consult a competent foot specialist without delay. Correct treat-ment and properly constructed shoes can generally restore the foot to full useful ness and may also aid your posture.

In addition, you can do much to improve your posture by holding your body cor rectly—the back straight, the chin at right angle with the neck, the shoulder level and the chest up.

The Metropolitan booklet "Standing Up To Life" contains valuable information on the care of the feet and proper posture. It also tells how to overcome many foot ailments and how to safeguard children's feet. feet. A post card or the coupon will bring

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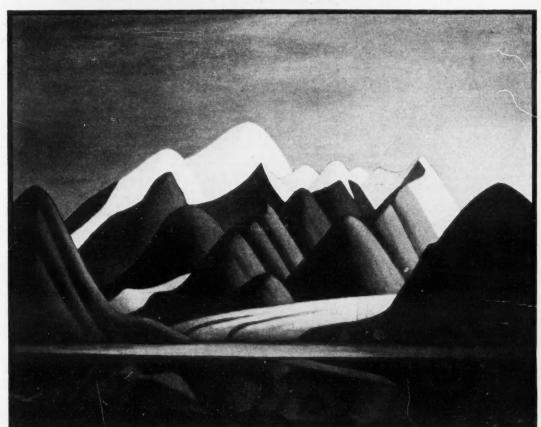


"TWO SHOES WITH PAPOOSE" BY KAY DALY

THE Canadian Art Gallery at the New York World's Fair is being occupied from Aug. 1 to Sept. 15 by a show arranged by a body terming itself "A Canadian Group of Painters" (not, please note, "the" Canadian Group!), which is a development from the old and famous Group of Seven. The pictures, of which we show here a pretty representative selection, are moderately "modern" in manner and lay great stress on the characteristic accents of the Canadian scene. They have been very well received by the New York



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MUSICAL EVENTS

Kindler Overcomes the Thermometer

BY HECTOR CHARLESWORTH

THE oration bestowed on Dr. Hans Kindler of Washington at the conclusion of last week's Promenade Symphony Concert at Varsity Arena was as warm as the evening itself, which is "saying a mouthful." It was the second of his guest appearances, and the sympathetic relation-ship between himself and the musicians under him was even more marked than before. The cheering habit which has developed among Proms listeners was again stentor-iously manifested. The program was so interesting and varied that the audience was in a mood to applaud. Forgetful of the thermometer broke the continuity of the symphonic offering by prolonged applause between movements, and came crashing in mid-way in a Rossini aria. Altogether the concert was a boisterous and jolly occasion.

Never in his previous appearances as conductor in Toronto, has the mag-netic Dr. Kindler so fully revealed his poetic feeling and emotional power. Tschaikowsky's Fourth Symphony with its riotous first and last movements is no favorite of mine, but the enthralling gusto, beautiful shading and exquisite enunciation of details which marked Kindler's interpretation made me like it. The two middle movements are always charming, and from no conductor have I heard more beautiful pianissimos at the

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the tonal effects he evoked in such a number as Wagner's Prelude to "Die Meistersinger." Dr. Kindler revealed himself a poet of the podium in Wagner's lovely song "Traume" as in wagner's lovely song "Traume" as transcribed by Svendsen, and in a repetition of Moussorgsky's "Chant Russe." He also gave a crisp and fascinating rendering of a piquant novelty, the Kreutzer—Schoenherr "Perpetuum Mobile." It goes without saying that he could not have pro-duced the effects he attained without superb co-operation from the orchestra.

Variety was further provided by two gifted soloists. One was the Filipino lyric soprano Enya Gonzalez, much the finest singer heard during the present series of Proms. Last autumn in a special engagement with a travelling opera company at the Victoria Theatre Miss Gonzalez gave the finest rendering of "Butterfly" heard in Toronto in many a day. Her voice is full and rich in substance, powerful in timbre but gloriously soft and luscious. She is, moreover, naturally musical and a most expressive artist; though she sings with emotional abandon she never forces a tone. She sang the delicious Bal-latella from "Pagliacci," and Rossini's "Una Voce Poco Fa," with captivating

vitality and beauty of utterance.

One of the most gifted of younger
Canadian pianists, Margaret Parsons, a Saskatchewan girl, played with translucent grace of execution, beauty of touch and nobility of tone. One feels Miss Parsons' instinctive musicianship in every phrase she plays. Her perfect sense of rhythm was especially apparent in Chopin's Scottish Etudes; and the scope of her powers was apparent in the seldom played Tenth Hungarian Rhapsody of Liszt. Another piece new to most listeners was MacDowell's imitation of Liszt which he called "Hungarian."

Noted Men at Montreal

In continuance of its present policy of employing new guest conductors weekly, Les Concerts Symphoniques Montreal are bringing many celebrated musicians to Canada. week the conductor was Efrem Kurtz, previously heard in this country with the Ballet Russe of Monte Carlo. He was born in Leningrad in pre-war days when the city was known as St. Petersburg, and among his teachers were Glazounov and Tcherepnin. When quite young he was director for both Isadora Duncan and Anna Paylova, and has appeared throughout Europe and South America. This summer he has been much in demand for summer symphony concerts in many American cities. His Montreal program embraced Arensky's Variations on a Theme by Tschaikow sky, and ballet music by Gounod and Saint Saens. Haydn, Weber, Sibelius and Wagner also figured among the

At this week's concert (August 2) another European celebrity, George Sebastian, was guest conductor. He is an Hungarian born in Budapest and a pupil of the renowned composer Zoltan Kodaly. He was trained in conducting by Bruno Walter and under his tutelage made his debut with the baton at the Munich Opera House at 17. He too has appeared with the Ballet Russe of Monte Carlo, and has conducted opera in many European cities. Some months ago he completed seven years' service as director of all radio programs for the Union of Soviet Republics. Like Mr. Kurtz he is this summer being featured all over America.

A Musical Politician

Though he was an active supporter of musical enterprise both in Mont-real and Ottawa, it is not generally realized that the late Secretary of State for Canada, Hon. Fernand Rinfret, was himself a highly cultivated musician. He possessed one of the most complete private musical libraries in Canada, especially rich in Wagneriana; and though a French-Canadian his musical idols were German,—Beethoven, Brahms and Wag-ner. He was accustomed to follow all Wagnerian broadcasts from the Metropolitan Opera House with the score in front of him. As a young man he was music critic of "Le Canada" (Montreal) and some years ago lectured on all the Wagner musicdramas with the assistance of the well-known Montreal pianist Alfred Laliberté. Among his possessions was a large collection of German lieder with which he was wont to divert him. self from the cares of municipal and political life.

The youngest graduate of the chamber music classes at the Zurich Conservatory, Switzerland, this past spring, was Lotte Goetzel a young cello student from Outremont, Que She has been pursuing her studies with Fritz Reitz and will concertize in Canada next winter.

Two pianists who are not precisely blushing beginners were heard at a second recital by pupils who have been studying with Madame Hedwig Rosenthal at the Conservatory Sum-mer School. One was Rex Battle, whose sparkling style and sure technique are familiar to a wide public

conclusion of each. On other occasions during the evening Kindler made the orchestra whisper in a subtle and haunting way. In contrast was the grandiose splendor of the tends B flat minor. The other was Reginald Godden, who distinguished himself in a noble and expressive rendering of Brahms' Sonata in F minor. Frank Jones gave a capital rendering of two Debussy sketches; and among others heard were two accomplished musicians, Louise Westman and Elizabeth Glendinning.

George Reeves Returns

A British pianist of deserved renown, George Reeves, was during July a visitor to Canadian and American musical centres. For years he has been reputed the finest accompanist in London, and in that capacity has appeared with many world-famous artists. He is also a recitalist of distinction; and two years ago was acclaimed in Vienna as a great Brahms interpreter. His visit to Toronto was quite unobtrusive, but his only recital on this side of the Atlantic occurred here in a broadcast over the national network, when he played works by Brahms, Chopin and Debussy with beauty of touch and poetic quality of phrasing. Earlier in the week he was associated with Harold Sumberg in a program of violin sonatas at Con-servatory Hall. Mr. Reeves is no stranger to Canada. Nineteen years ago, when less famous, he spent a winter in Toronto as associate of J. Campbell McInnes in a series of song-recitals still remembered for their variety of interest and artistic beauty.

One of the most important choral programs heard on the air this summer is a Sunday evening series from Toronto conducted by the able di-rector, Alfred Whitehead. The chorus is well balanced and of admirable quality in each section. Its tone, diction and expression are admirable, and Mr. Whitehead's choice of num-bers is especially fine, including many jewels of Elizabethan and Jacobean song. Its singing of Bach is also distinguished and in accompanied numbers the contribution of Reginald Godden at the pianoforte is noteworthy.

Frederick Grinke, a Winnipeg violinist, recently re-visited his home city after eleven years' absence in London, whither he went in 1928 as London, whither he went in 1928 as a scholarship student of the Royal Academy of Music. He won every available prize and is now a full professor of the institution. He is also a famous exponent of chamber music. and head of the Boyd Neel String Orchestra and the Grinke Trio. Last week his old friends in Winnipeg heard him in a brilliant recital in the course of which he revived an ancient work by Joseph Gibbs (1699-1788)

That admirable organization the Alouette Quartet, founded in 1930 by Oscar O'Brien of Montreal for the preservation of French-Canadian folksongs, has returned to the air after a long absence. Mr. O'Brien has prepared many arrangements of songs sung by habitants during the days of the French régime, thousands of which have been collected and re-corded for preservation in the National Museum at Ottawa by Marius Barbeau. The Quartet now consists of Jules Jacob, tenor; Roger Filiatrault, oaritone; J. Andre Trottier, bass; and Emile Lamarre, bass. The Director has as his assistant at the piano Alexis

Why It's Called CBK

The Canadian Broadcasting Corporation's new 50,000 watt prairie transmitter, at Watrous, Saskatchewan, was opened on July 29 with speeches by many notables. Apart from the speeches, the program provided, probably designed as "popular." failed to justice to the tastes of Western listeners, whose enthusiasm for good music runs high. A problem arose as to the signal letters of the station. "C. B. Saskatchewan" would have been a logical choice but the letters CBS carry other significations. Finally some one thought of Henry Kelsey, a great but forgotten adventurer who was born about 1670, the year the Hudson's Bay Company was chartered, and entered its service in 1688. Between that year and 1724 he explored most of the prairies and barren lands, and ultimately became Gov-



FREDERICK S. PARISH, Fort William's choral director.



AUSTIN CONRADI, distinguished austine Conkadi, distinguished pianist, who will be the assisting artist at next Thursday's Promenade Symphony Concert in Varsity Arena and will play the Concerto in E flat No. 1 by Liszt with the orchestra. He will also be heard in a group of solos including (a) Nocturne in F Sharp and (b) Scherzo in B Minor, by Chopin.

ernor-in-Chief in Rupert's Land. Strangely enough Kelsey was in the 19th century regarded as a myth, but some years ago his Journals were recovered at Carrickfengus, in Ulster and the Government of Northern Ireland has preserved them at Bel-fast. In commemoration of Kelsey the Watrous transmitter will be known as CBK.

Ravel's Cat Duet

Until recently the fame of Ravel outside France was confined to comparatively few works, but since his death more and more of his works are being heard in other countries. For instance his operatic ballet "L'Enfant et les Sortilèges" was heard in Italy for the first time this summer and will possibly reach America soon. It was composed in 1925 for the Monte Carlo Theatre, where it was so popular that it was later presented in Paris. It was partly due to the proof he gave of his talents in the field of ballet by this work, that in 1928 Ida Rubenstein commissioned him to write "Bolero" the most famous of all his compositions. "L'Enfant et les Sortilèges" is a fairy tale filled with fantastic episodes and dances interspersed with songs, many of which are said to be exquisite. There is a tea kettle dance, pastoral sequences and to cap the climax, a love duet of cats, handled with lightness and

Lovers of Gilbert and Sullivan hold in pleasant memory Harry Norris a London musician born in New Zealand, who was conductor of the D'Oyly Carte Opera during their first two seasons in Canada more than a decade ago. A number of years ago Mr. Norris retired from the theatre and settled in Montreal, as a member of the staff of the McGill Conservatorium. Apart from his gifts as a Sullivan conductor he is a gifted viola player. He is now a member of a quartet, the others of which are Hervé Baillargeon flautist; Pierre Losch, violinist, and Jean Belland, 'cellist. It is broadcasting classical music on Sunday afternoons on the national network.

The quality of some or the Salvation Army Bands in Canada is admittedly fine. The Vancouver Citadel Band has recently given a series of excel-lent concerts at the World's Fair, San Francisco. It is conducted by Brig-edier Junker, an able British bandsman who has now been in Western

Canada for a quarter of a century.

Jean Rimanoczy of Vancouver, a brilliant young violinist of Hungarian origin, who first won attention in Calgary, recently broadcast Max Bruch's markedly virtuosic Concerto in G minor. In tone and technical expertness the rendering was of exceptional

Some weeks ago allusion was made to Louis Weizman, a native of Salzburg, Austria, who was a boyhood friend of Richard Strauss when they were fellow pupils of Rheinberger at Munich. Mr. Weizman is librarian of the Toronto Symphony Orchestra and a gifted arranger of orchestral mance" from his pen of distinguished inelodic quality, was broadcast on the charming "Friendly Music" program.

Fort William Music

Fort William has long been known as a centre which fosters the best in musical tradition. The St. Paul's Anglican Church Choir of Fort William recently presented to a national audience on a coast-to-coast broadcast an unusually good choral program of religious music by John Sebastian Bach, Vaughan Williams, Christopher Marks, and others. Although the delightful rendering of the 27th Psalm "The Lord is My Light though the delightful rendering of the 27th Psalm "The Lord is My Light and My Salvation" by Oley Speaks was the only complete solo number on the program, the Canadian people were treated to additional fine solo work in the solo passages of the anthems and cantatas, in which each section of the choir had an opportunity to star. to star.

The well-balanced group of nine-

The well-balanced group of nine-teen ladies' voices, eighteen men's voices and twelve boys' voices is under the able direction of Frederick S. Perish, who has been its choirmaster for the past 12 years. Mr. Parish has been very active in Fort William rusical circles, applying his musical knowledge and outstanding ability to both religious and secular work. He is the founder and has been the di-rector for eight years of the Fort rector for eight years of the Fort William Male Voice Choir, and he has been the business manager and sec-retary of the Northwestern Ontario Musical Festival since its inception in 1998

It is hoped that on future occasions the Canadian people will again be able to listen in to another program from the Head of the Lakes.

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Notes of Musicians

A feature of a recent broadcast by Alexander Chuhaldin and the Melodic Strings was a new composition by Godfrey Ridout, a young Toronto composer, ballade for Viola and String Orchestra. It revealed unusual promise, and its themes and development were marked melodic inspiration of an exceptionally high order. The harmonic treatment was fresh and to some extent modern, but it is obvious that Mr. Ridout does not disdain the romanticism of an earlier day.

does not disdan the romanticism of an earlier day.

Hanna Lund, formerly a well known planist in Vancouver, is now in Copenhagen where she recently gave two recitals, and won favorable comment from critics of that ancient musical centre.

The Ladies Morning Musical Club of Montreal has for many years car-ried on a most important work in the concert field and has introduced the concert field and has introduced many famous artists to that city. For next season they plan no less than twelve recitals, in several instances by Canadian artists. The list includes the Budapest Quartet with Bruce Symonds, planist; Herbert Janssen, baritone; Nathan Milstein, violinist: Arthur Rubinstein, planist; Ernest Victor Wolff, harpsichordist with the Quintet of Ancient Instruments. Noel Brunet, violinist; Les Petits Chanteurs à la Croix de Bois; Eugene List, planist; the Griller Quartet; Mary List, pianist; the Griller Quartet; Mary Munn, Canadian blind pianist; Mont-real Woodwind Ensemble; and Hertha Glatz, contralto.

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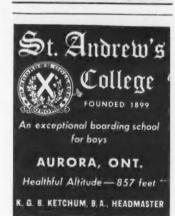
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Sheherazade and the Caliph

BY MARY LOWREY ROSS

loted to Sheherazade. Her assignment, it will be rembered, was to tell a fresh story every day in the year to her master the Caliph. The penalty if she fell down on her daily quota was the loss of her head.

No doubt Sheherazade lived very well, with lots of clothes and a palace of her own and probably a private swimming pool bordered with date palms. The chances are too that the Caliph wouldn't actually have cut off her head under any circumstances. He must have realized that even when she bored him and took to repeating herself she was in her own peculiar way irreplaceable. Sheherazade in fact was his Best Entertainment. . . Still there was always the possibility hanging over her and it must have made her very uncomfortable at times.

There would be plenty of complica-tions as well in that jealous Oriental Court. Plenty of people to say that they couldn't understand how anyone of any intelligence could sit through that childish nonsense that Sheherazade turned out, hour after hour. And the ladies of the Court would be bound to make trouble; particularly the more sedate and elderly ladies. They never went to hear Sheherazade them-

NORMA SHEARER, as she will look in her forthcoming production, "The Women".

elves, they would say, but they under stood her stories were of a very sordid character. They would probably organize committees and circulate petitions to make Sheherazade clean up her stories. What the Caliph really wanted, they would point out, was good clean stories of family life. When the pressure grew strong enough poor Sheherazade of course would have to

THE Caliph naturally enough would soon be bored stiff with good clean stories of family life. And about that time the Wise Men of the Court, the Thinkers of their period, would begin to make trouble. The Thinkers to be sure didn't go to hear Sheherazade either. But one of them had dropped in at the Story Hour one evening when he had nothing better to do and had been appalled by what he had to listen to. Technically it was all right, nobody could deny that Sheher-azade had technique. But the stuff itself was so incredibly childish, puerile and silly that they didn't see why the Caliph didn't have her head off long ago.

So the unhappy Sheherazade would set to work to give the Thinkers what they wanted—and to prove as well that she could turn out something

THE toughest job in either history or legend was probably the one alwould paise the economy of style, the relentless power and the unhappy ending. They would say that Sheherazade had made a genuine contribution to the Arabian Nights' Enter-tainment. They would point out that she had at last become aware of the political ideology of her period. The whole thing would have been a great success if the Caliph hadn't walked out on the story right in the middle.

> SHEHERAZADE would have to think now, and think fast. She would probably decide that what the Caliph really needed wasn't better entertainment but more entertainment. Instead of one story she would give him two complete stories in a single evening!

> This, of course, would work splendidly for a time. The Caliph, quite confused by so much entertainment, wouldn't be able to tell one story or one character from another. Probably he would fall asleep right in the middle of the evening. Then all Sheherazade would have to do would be to change some of the names and mix up the plots a bit and be all set for the next Arabian Nights' Entertainment.

And then the Caliph would suddenly wake up and realize that the enterwake up and realize that the enter-tainment was slipping. In fact Sheherazade's stories were terrible. "Listen," he would growl, "I'm bored sick with that Bottle Djin plot. And how about a new angle on that lamp-rubbing cycle?"

So Sheherazade would think and think and the very next evening she would turn up with something brand new. "It's a comedy," she would say, "with a gangster angle. Fast, exciting and hilarious."

"Not mentioning any names I hope," the Calif would say cautiously, castg a glance around his court.
"But of course not," Sheherazade

would assure him, "all the characters are fictional and any resemblance to actual persons living or dead is purely coincidental." "That's good," the Calif would say,

"I don't want anyone slipping poison in my coffee. . . Or in yours either, my dear," he would add, exchanging a merry glance with the Court Heads-

"You'll be crazy about it," Sheher-azade would assure him, "it's called 'Ali Baba and the 40 Thieves'.'

OF COURSE "Ali Baba and the 40 Thieves" would be a wow with the Court. The Calif, just a great boy at heart, would be delighted with the action and bold adventurousness. The younger ladies would be mad about Ali Baba. The elder ones would declare it was good wholesome enter-tainment; for while Ali Baba's conduct might be open to question in the early part of the story there was certainly nothing against his moral character. As for the Thinkers they would discover at once that "Ali Baba" was a subtle piece of social criticism, really a revolutionary document dealing with the problem of wealth-re-distribution. Sheherazade would be required to repeat it over and over. And when they had tired of that they would demand more and more stories

about Ali Baba. So Sheherazade would give them more and more. "Ali Baba Goes to Bagdad," "Ali Baba Rides High," "The Return of Ali Baba," and finally, in desperation, "Ali Baba and the Won-darful Lawn."

derful Lamp. And then the criticism would start all over again. There was Sheherazade really important when she put her off on another of her cycles. Repeatmind on it. Her next story would be aimed right at them. And of course Better try something fresh, Sheher-



FANTASY ON THE SCREEN. A scene from "The Wizard of Oz", with the Tin Woodman, Dorothy and the Scarecrow. This Technicolor feature took two years to make and cost \$2,000,000, if that means anything. It will be released in the fall.

azade. And better make it good. So Sheherazade next evening would

ated vivacity and excitement. "I've got it, and it's colossal! Thrills, suspense, drama. The greatest sea-epic of all time. It's called 'Sinbad the

Sinbad the Sailor would keep them Calif either.

satisfied for a while, and then it would all start again. "Listen, lay off settle herself on her floor-cushion and Sinbad, Sneherazade. I want somelean forward with an air of exagger-thing fresh, something different. I don't know what I want. I'm bored Sheherazade, don't you understand? BORED!"

Moral: It isn't much fun being Sheherazade. Or much fun being the

THE CAMERA

Animal Photography

"Jay" and his literary collaborator newcomers because we willingly ad-Kenneth Johnstone are about half-way through their tour of the Maritime Provinces, in the course of which they are photographing, writing, and in "Jay's" case, lecturing. We have just received the following very nice letter from Mr. E. A. Saunders, secretary of the Board of Trade of Halifax, N.S.:

"I have been requested by the Presidents of the two Canadian Clubs (Ladies and Gentlemen) and also the President of the Rotary Club to convey to you their appreciation of your kindness in having Jay' address them while in the city. His lecture before the Canadian Club was one of the largest assemblies they have had, and there was a full attendance at the The lecture and pic-Rotary Club. tures were voted of a very high order, and both he and Mr. Johnstone made many friends while in this city."

RECENTLY I promised to answer an enquiry regarding animal photography. Photographing animals presents one or two factors that must be carefully considered. The first is Posing.

While animals, like children, look most natural when unaware of the camera, there are times when in order to show the points of a particular breed, posing is necessary. The difficulty here is to get the animal to assume the correct pose. And unless the photographer thoroughly understands the particular points which mark the animal as of a certain quality and breed, he would be welladvised to consult a specialist. My own experience has taught me to be always prepared for the right mo-ment. This requires boundless patience, and little if any fussing. One thing to observe very closely background, as an unsuitable background will spoil any photograph of an animal, especially if it should happen to be a tree or a post apparently growing out of its head.

The second thing to remember is focusing. The distance must be judged very carefully, and it is advisable to use the largest stop that you can in order to subdue the back-

These are about the only real difficulties that I know of, and they apply chiefly to the photographing of show breeds. In ordinary animal photography, such as the photographing of pets, the best pictures are those where there has been no definite arrangement. And then there is animal hunting through the camera, a sport that knows no closed season. And I can heartily recommend this branch of animal photography as a recrea-tional pursuit which will bring much more satisfaction than hunting with a gun. The camera sportsman will wait hours, sometimes days, to secure a close-up study of the habits of certain birds and animals, and his reward is a living picture that tells a story much better understood than the sight of a dead carcass.

Meet Dr. P. C. Laporte

Dr. P. C. Laporte is a dispenser of lotions, potions, pills, and medical advice, and is to be found in Edmund-ston, N.B. But Dr. P. C. Laporte has other interests besides that of follow-ing the Oath of Hippocrates, and one of these is photography. The doctor is well known for his moving-picture contributions to both medical science and documentation of everyday life. But he has more than one sad story to tell about his photographic career, and I pass them on because while we professionals and many advanced amateurs are just as guilty as the doctor, we differ from some of the

mit such shortcomings. One day last fall the doctor jour-

neyed all the way from Edmundston to Fredericton armed with his camera and 100 feet of 16mm, colored film. The occasion was the swearing-in of his brother as Minister of Health for the province, and the doctor desired to record for the future generations Laportes this auspicious occasion.

In due course the film was re-turned from the processing plant with the very sound advice from the manufacturers of the film to the effect that color photography was no different from black-and-white in that you had to remove the lens-cap in order to record a scene. Since then the doctor has never carried a lenscap.

The second occasion when the doc-

tor's face went red has to do also with color film. There were beautiful clouds in the sky, and the doctor was determined at all costs to record those clouds in all their beauty. And so, he reasoned that if a yellow filter would enhance cloud values on black-andwhite film, then it should also bring out their full beauty in color film. The result is quite obvious and since then the doctor has carried no filters.

Apart from these two instances, I venture to say that there are few amateurs indeed in Canada having greater respect for the hobby of photography as a mental and physical relaxation and recreation. I saw many evidences of his excellent work.

Enlarging

I have a letter from A. R. Lawrence asking advice about bromide enlarging. I am going to suggest that Mr. Lawrence, who lives in the country, write to a photographic dealer for a copy of Dr. Glover's Handbook on "Making a Perfect Enlargement." I know of no better brochure on this phase of dark-room procedure.

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THE mausoleum of the famous con-

queror Tamerlane, in the ancient central-Asiatic city of Samarkand, is undergoing complete restoration.

When finished the tomb is expected

to resemble the structure as originally built in the year 1404. Known as the Gur-Emir, the tomb contains the

remains of Tamerlane, his two sons

Tamerlane, a Scythian shepherd, had a meteoric military career and held most of the known world under

held most of the known world under his domination during the fourteenth century. After completing his victorious campaigns, Tamerlane dreamed of making Samarkand the

capital of the world. He invited many noted architects to the city and the

structures which they erected have survived more than five centuries.

Decorated with marble, precious stones, arabesques and golden inscrip-

tions, the tomb is one of the most

impressive sights to be seen in Central Asia. The Soviet Government has appropriated a large sum of

Twelve million volumes, the world's

largest single collection, have recentbeen moved to the Lenin Library without interfering with service offered to readers. The old library has been linked to the new structure by means of a tunnel 110 metres in

length. Trucks operating under-ground between the two buildings

facilitated the difficult work of trans-portation. Approximately three months were consumed in the entire

The Soviet Union possesses the world's three largest libraries. The

second largest is in Klev and the third in Leningrad. The Congressional Li-

brary in Washington is fourth and the Bibliotheque Nationale in Paris,

The Lenin Library is completely

modernized and incorporates the latest technical developments in large-scale library efficiency.

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lists of restaurants and hotels

throughout the Soviet Union, authorities have announced plans for greatly

already well represented on the

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turn-out is about 2 million.

money for its restoration.

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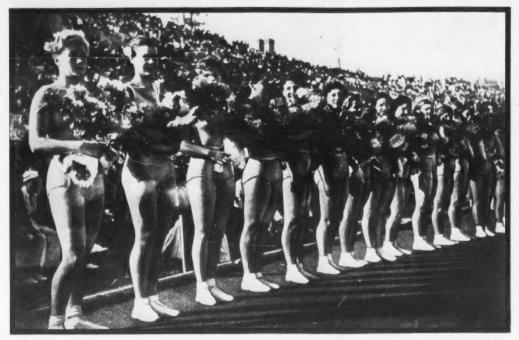
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AMERICAN EXPRESS



SOVIET YOUTH TODAY. Leading girl athletes participate in the Physical Culture Parade which is one of Moscow's travel highlights. Sports of all kind are enthusiastically encouraged as part of the Soviet -Photo courtesy Intourist, Inc.

CALL PORTS OF

Further Notes From Sovietland

BY DON ROSTOV

years indicate satisfactory aging. Soviet wine experts contend that al-though France at the present time produces a greater quantity of champagne than the U.S.S.R., many of the Soviet wine producing districts are capable of equalling the quality of the finest French champagnes.

Soviet wines and champagnes are growing steadily in popularity among foreign visitors and Soviet citizens due to their inexpensiveness. In many of the wineries throughout the Caucasus and Crimea tourists are invited to serve as wine-tasters, sampling various vintages and types. One

in a splendid state of preservation was revealed beneath the varnish." Korin said that he believed the painting had been stolen about a century ago and

subsequently covered with a new layer of varnish and paint.

Art experts have agreed that there is no room for doubt that the picture is a genuine Rubens. They have agreed further that the picture dates approximately from 1609-1610, at which time Rubens returned to Antwerp from Italy. The young woman portrayed is said to bear an amazing resemblance to the artist's wife depicted in Rubens famous portrait of himself and his wife.



CHAMPAGNE is becoming popular among the Soviet people as a result of the Government plan to increase the output of the southern vinyards. The wine is served in restaurants such as this popular outdoor one in Moscow. -Photo courtesy Intourist, Inc.

of the most frequently visited of these wineries is in Massandra where the former wine cellars of the tzars were Today these vineyards and cellars have been expanded and modernized to comply with the tremendous increase in the consumption of fine wines.

Rubens Portrait

According to museum authorities, the recently discovered Rubens "Portrait of a Young Woman," continues to be the most popular picture in the ncreased champagne production, Ac-cording to the most recent figures, dentally discovered by a young rethe Commissariat of Food Industries storer, P. Korin, the picture is said intends to raise the annual production to be a rare and valuable find.

to 12 million bottles and expects to Several months ago the canvas, do so by 1942. At present the annual which was thought to have been painted by an unknown Flemish art-Since aging is a vital step in the production of champagnes, immediate steps have been taken to guarantee of no particular value," Korin said, the output for 1942. Vineyards and "I decided to try a new method of cellars have been expanded and the restoration on it. When I began to increased vintages of the last two wash away the paint from the face

'Sea Express'

A large, streamlined water glider has recently been constructed for rapid water transport on the Black Sea, the Soviet Union's favorite resort region. The water glider, which will ply the route between Sochi and Sukhumi, is capable of 44 miles an hour.

Known as the "Sea Express," the glider consists of two boats each 80 feder consists of two boats each 80 feet in length which are connected by a bridge. The journey from Sochi to Sukhumi by bus takes from 8-10 hours. The glider covers the route in dates 150 passengers. It is powered by submarine propellers and is ex-tremely smooth-riding in motion. The hull is made of steel tubes covered with special plywood, glass and texto-

Seventeen railway trucks were required to transport the craft from Moscow to its Black Sea landing

Captain Cook

Captain Cook's bright orange-colored cloak and helmet are among the outstanding exhibits of the Leningrad Ethnographic Museum. The story of how it came to the Leningrad Museum is one of the most interesting stories in the history of explora-

Briefly the facts are these: Enroute to the Bering Strait in 1776, Captain Cook, the famous English explorer discovered a group of islands now called the Hawaiian Islands. Cook named these the Sandwich Islands, in honor of Lord Sandwich, then first lord of the Admiralty. Believing lord of the Admiralty. Believing Cook to be the divine King Lona, a hero of their folk tales, the Hawaiian natives received the explorer as a god. The powerful Kamehameha I, chief of the Hawaiians, presented Cook with a helmet and cloak made of the plumes of a small bird now extinct. Each bird had only four plumes. Several thousand birds were plucked in order to obtain sufficient plumage to cover the cloak and helmet.

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Rates: \$5.50 to \$8.50 American Plan. Rates at the Lodge, \$1.00 to \$3.00 per day, European Plan. Restricted clientele. Write for booklet.





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Proceeding on his voyage, Captain Cook passed through the Bering

Strait and arrived at Kamchatka, one

former Russian Empire. Grateful for

the warm reception given to his ex-hausted crew, Cook, out of gratitude,

presented the cloak and helmet to the Governor-General of Kamchatka

who in turn presented the remarkable garments to Peter the First.

The cloak and helmet remained in a private collection until they were

removed to the Leningrad Ethno-graphic Museum. At present they

clothe a waxen figure of a Hawaiian

In addition to displaying the move-

ments of stars, planets and other heavenly bodies, the planetarium at Moscow presents dramas in connec-

related to astronomy. Among the most popular of these plays is "A Trip to the North Pole" which depicts the changing skies of the arctic as seen

by the famous Soviet explorers of the

Polar region. Another popular "drama" is "Galileo" which tells the story of this great renaissance scien-

tist's discovery of the movements of the solar system.

In 1938 more than 800,000 people visited the planetarium which is one

of the largest in the world.

Moscow Planetarium

war-chief.

of the northernmost points of

Enjoy the rustic beauty of Muskoka plus the comfort of a cosmopolitan hotell Bigwin's 18-hole golf course, tennis and badminton courts, riding stables, bowling green, ensure fun on land. The swimming float and a regular fleet of sail boats, canoes, launches, rowboats for fishing and a palatial vacht provide pleasure on the water. Dance 5 nights a week, attend weekly theatre, movie, concert. Bigwin's cuisine is famous: Bigwin's two separate fireproof sleeping lodges are connected to the centres of gaiety by covered walks. Rates \$5.50 to \$8.00 a day, American plan.

spending the summer with her. Mrs. Andre Taschereau and her children, of Quebec, are at their cottage at Murray Bay, where they will

left Quebec to spend the summer months at St. Patrick.

couver where they are staying dur-ing the summer months with Mrs. McNab's parents, Mr. and Mrs. J.

September.

Mrs. A. E. Grier and the Messrs. Richard and Peter Grier, of Montreal, are spending the summer at Metis. Mrs. Grier's daughter, Mrs. W. H. Budden of Ottawa, arrived early in

Vancouver, were joined in Montreal by Miss Madeleine Cantelon, Mrs. Mc-Kergow's daughter who has been at school in the East, before sailing aboard the Duchess of Atholl for England.

TRAVELERS

Mrs. Charles Brennan, of Ottawa, at her summer house at Thirty-One-Mile Lake, where her daughter, Mrs. Lawrence Jackson, of Toronto, and the latter's two little daughters

remain for the summer months.

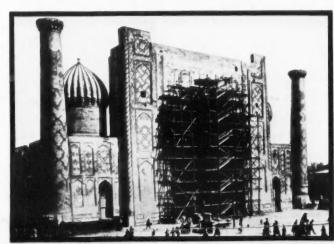
Hon. Justice Adjutor Rivard has

Mrs. Stuart McNab and her daughter, Nancy, of Montreal, are in Van-

A. Laidlaw Mrs. Harold Tovell and Mr. Freeman Tovell of Toronto have sailed for Europe, and will return to town

July to spend a month there.

Mr. and Mrs. P. S. McKergow of



SOVIET SAMARKAND sees the restoration of a building erected by medieval Tamerlane, Careful preservation of artistic treasures is an important part of the Soviet cultural policy.

-Photo courtesy Intourist, Inc.

THOSE PRESENT

BY BERNICE COFFEY

elieu, Murray Bay, Que., was one of the outstanding social events of the summer season. Several divertisse-ments were arranged including a fasi-ion show under the direction of Miss Pamela Erwin, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. W. D. Erwin, Ottawa. Other models were Miss Connie Dupré, Que-bec; Miss Joan Dawes, Montreal; Miss Lilias Ahearne, of Ottawa; Miss Mar-

Jory Pendleton, of Baltimore and Miss Latika Waterbury, of Philadelphia. The art exhibit which was the main attraction included garden pictures and portrait studies of the cot-

tagers and hotel guests.

A committee of four in charge of arrangements and disbursement of proceeds included: Lady Gouin and Mrs. Alexander Buchanan, Montreal: Miss Mabel Boardman, of Washington; and Mrs. John A. O'Connor, of Oyster Bay, L.I. Among the charities which will benefit from the proceeds of the tea is the Convalescent Home, established in Murray Bay for sixty-six years. This institution gives conval-escent care to patients from hospitals and private doctors in the district of Montreal. It is also of benefit to summer visitors in emergency cases.

The proceeds will also aid the baby clinic of Murray Bay, organized this year by Miss Elisabeth Fairbanks, of New York. The purpose of the clinic is to advise habitant mothers on the care and nourishment of children and to instruct them on the importance

to instruct them on the importance of immunization.
Patronesses for the Midsummer Tea included: Mrs. James E. Johnston, Mrs. A. S. Whitney, Mrs. J. A. Gray, Mrs. Philip MacKenzie, Mrs. T. S. Gillespie and Mrs. A. R. Gillespie, of Montreal; Mile. Ida Champagne, of Murray Bay; Mrs. A. E. Francis, of Cap-a-l'Aigle, Que; Mrs. E. D. Taschereau, Mrs. Albert Paquet, Mrs. L. J. A. Amvot, Mrs. Maurice Dupré and Mrs. Amyot, Mrs. Maurice Duprè and Mrs. Charles Donohue of Quebec.

Also Mrs. Henderson Robb, Mrs. Hugo deFritsch, Mrs. Fortune Peter Ryan, Mrs. Warren B. Nash, Mrs. Maitland Griggs, Mrs. Alexis Stein, Mrs. Swan Kernan, Mrs. H. P. Fairbanks, Mrs. Townsend Lawrence, Mrs. Walther F. Goebel and Mrs. Frank Humphrey, of New York.

At Ottawa

Mrs. Daniel Roper, wife of the United States Minister to Canada, entertained informally at tea on the afternoon of Thursday, July 28, in honor of her daughter, Mrs. Frank Bohn, of Washington.

London Debutante

Canadians who remember Lady Blanche Cobbold when, as Lady Blanche Cavendish, she lived at Rid-eau Hall, Ottawa, when her father, the late Duke of Devonshire, was Governor-General, will be interested to know that her daughter, Miss Jean Cobbold, is one of the debutantes in London this season. Lady Blanche gave a dance for her daughter at the Ritz Hotel recently. The Countess of Minto was one of the hostesses having dinner parties on that occasion.

Fair Luncheon

His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor of Ontario and Mrs. Albert Matthews were guests of the president of the New York World's Fair and Mrs. Whalen at luncheon at the Perylon Hall, in honor of the Governor of Maryland and Mrs. H. R. O'Connor.

Twentieth Anniversary

A national Liberal banquet will be held to celebrate the 20th anniversary of Rt. Hon. Mackenzie King's leadership at the Royal York Hotel, Toronto, on Tuesday, August 8. Among those expected to be present are:

The Hon. Mr. Angus MacDonald, and Mrs. MacDonald, of Nova Scotia; the Hon. Mr. A. A. Dysart of New Brunswick; the Hon. Mr. T. D. Pattullo of British Columbia; the Hon. W. J. Pat-terson, and Mrs. Patterson, of Sas-katchewan; the Hon. Mr. Thane A. Campbell, K.C., of Manitoba; the Hon. Mr. John Bracken, of Manitoba; Mr. Ross Gray, M.P., and Mrs. Gray, of Sarnia, Ont.; Mrs. R. M. Edmanson of Edmonton: Mrs. James Clark, Calgary; Mrs. W. E. Kitchen; Mr. Charles Evans, M.P., and Mrs. Evans,

THE Midsummer Tea held Thurs- of Maple Creek, Sask.; Dr. T. F. Donday, August 3, at the Manoir Richelly, M.P., and Mrs. Donnelly of Saskatchewan; Mr. George W. Mcthe outstanding social events of the mmer season. Several divertissents were arranged including a fashenshow under the direction of Miss. M.P. and Mrs. J. Crawford Thompson, Mrs. Walter Lindal, of Winnipeg; Mrs. L. D. McNeill; Mr. John Turner, M.P. and Mrs. Turner of Springfield. M.P., and Mrs. Turner of Springfield,

> Mrs. H. L. Brace and Mrs. W. L. McLaws of Winnipeg; Mr. W. Girourard, M.P., and Mrs. Girourard of Quebec; Mrs. Donald White, Mrs. J. Dec; Mrs. Donald White, Mrs. J. J. Young of New Brunswick; Mr. J. T. Turgeon, M.P., of British Columbia; Mr. Thomas Reid, M.P., New Westminister, B.C.; Mr. Robert Mayhew, M.P., Mr. Wendell Farris, Mr. and Mrs. Walter Owen, Senator King, Mr. Stanley McKeen, Mr. Thos. Raidwood, Senator Farris, of Vancouver, 2t Hon. Ernest Lepointe and couver; Rt. Hon. Ernest Lapointe and Madame Lapointe of Quebec; the Hon. Pierre F. Casgrain and Madame Casgrain of Montreal; Mr. and Mrs. W. Lay, and the Misses Lay of Barrie,

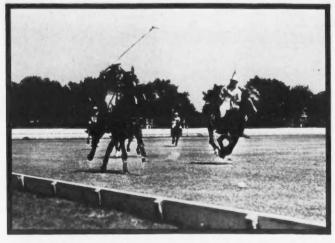
Poloists Entertained

Mr. R. A. Laidlaw of Toronto, entertained at dinner at the Toronto Hunt Club for the polo clubs of East Aurora and Montreal and for the players of the Toronto team. After the players of the Toronto team. After the Grenfell Cup match, Mr. Laidlaw, Mr. Allen Case and Col. K. R. Marshall entertained for the players at the Toronto Hunt Club. Mr. and Mrs. Leo Dorfman entertained for the polo teams and their friends during the week

Dog Show

Many Toronto residents of the cottage colony participated in the re-cent Murray Bay Dog Show, held on the Manoir Richelieu terrace for the

benefit of a local charity.
Miss Frances Gault, of Montreal, was in charge of arrangements for this benefit in which over three hun-dred members of the colony participated. She was assisted by Mrs. Edward P. Childs, of New York, Mrs. Stanway Gault, of Glen Cove, L.I., Miss Pamela Erwin, of Ottawa, Ont.



ACTION in the polo match between Toronto and East Aurora, N.Y., teams as a Toronto player clouts a long one up the field. Played at the Woodbine racetrack, Toronto, the game was won by East Aurora, 13-10.

and Miss Alice Amyot, of Quebec.
Judges for the event were Mr. and
Mrs. Henry M. Fiske, of Concord,
N.H., Mr. Sigsbee Graham, of New York and Mr. Charles Donohue, of Quebec. Mrs. Alexander Buchanan, of Montreal, presented the awards.

Masquerade

Mrs. Ross Gooderham of Toronto along with Mrs. A. R. Mortimore of Ottawa, Mrs. Charles W. McLean of Montreal and Mrs. Andrea Scalvini of New York acted as judges at the Fifth Annual Children's Masquerade Party attended recently by several hundred members of the Murray Bay summer colony and guests of the Manoir Richelieu.

Little Dutch girls, Indian warriors, characters from fairy tales and an array of comically costumed children held in the spotlight in the gay Casino of the Manoir with Luigi Romanelli and his famous NBC orchestra providing the music. During the program, Betty, daughter of Mr. Romanelli, gave an exhibition of tap dancing.

Among the prize winners in the Best Costume Class was Miss Muriel McLean, as "Bo-Peep." She is the daughter of Col. and Mrs. Charles W. McLean of Montreal. Appearing in the role of a cowboy, Master Edmond Monoghan, son of Mr. and Mrs. John

Gerald Monoghan of Quebec, won

first prize in the boys' section. For the most original costume the winners were Miss Madeleine Paquet, daughter of Dr. and Mde. Albert Pa-quet of Quebec; Miss Françoise Giroux, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. C. E. Giroux of Montreal; and Miss Babette Sassoon, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. W. E. Sassoon of Paris, France

HERE IT IS! THE SUMMER VACATION THAT THRILLS THOUSANDS EVERY YEAR! "MONARCH" or "QUEEN of BERMUDA"
Combining the thrilling Furness voyage LOW COST VACATIONS smart British service, tiled pool, \$60 up Sports Decks, special Cocktail Hour en-tertainment, Night Club...with a stay at a leading Bermuda hotel with private beach! "Bermuda with Furness" is the Arthur Murray dancers. duration, including PRIVATE BATH Sailings from New York twice weekly or oftener during the Summer Season.

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Apply to your TRAVEL AGENT or Furness Bermuda Line, 315 St. Sacrament St., Montreal. CICOL LEADS THE WAY TO BERMUDA

CONCERNING FOOD

We refuse to take food—and equally important, its preparation—as a matter of course. We can think of no subject that lends itself so readily and warmly to intelligent and light-hearted discussion. Hence Cynthia Brown and "Concerning THE PUBLISHERS

SATURDAY NIGHT, The Canadian Illustrated Weekly

Tchools Gut.

Now come the days of carefree play . . . of romping rough-house . . . of exercise and energy! It takes plenty of fuel to give that flame to youth . . . to provide that energy so generously used . . . to replenish and renew the vitality that each day takes. It's time for those delicious meals of Canadian Fish and Shellfish! In salads, or cold . . . in tasty

sandwiches, or summer snacks .. or, as a scrumptious, satisfying meal at the close of a summer day, . . Fish has no equal! Serve it often. It provides the nourishment and energy that Nature demands. It tempts lazy appetites with its rare tang and savour. It is the ideal food for the play days or the heydays... a food that provides cool refresh-



any day a FISH day

Ladies! WRITE FOR FREE

Name (FLEASE PRINT LETTERS PLAINLY)

ACROSS THE POND

Sport and Unsettled Weather

BY MARY GOLDIE

LAST week was a week of sportand the most unsettled week of weather that England has known for some time! But it is a characteristic of the English people (and one born of necessity) that the weather does not deter them in any way from the carrying out of their arranged sport programmes. So it was that Wimbledon, Henley and cricket at Lord's went on without any hitch. It was last year that I witnessed the performance of covering the Centre Court at Wimbledon during a storm of rain, and I can assure you that it was almost as fascinating a thing to watch as the tennis itself. With the precision of a machine the men took their appointed places about the great tarpaulin, the pulley began its work and the great rubber sheet was miraculously low-ered, unrolled and settled in place over the brilliant green grass in an astonishingly short space of time. The rain fortunately does not last long in England. Sun soon takes the place of showers and it was a not too un-reasonable time before the tarpaulin was hoisted again and put away, and the white-dressed players were battling under a dazzling sun.

But at Henley it is different. The pectators must protect themselves, wnether on shore or in punts anchored along the river. The participants in the contest go on with their sport, rain or shine. And last week many of the events were carried out in the rain, which did nothing to lessen the enthusiasm of the great crowd "Henley followers" who had assembled on the course. Canada had sent across an impressive crew for this centenary of the Henley Regatta. Their average height was six feet three inches and their average weight one hundred and

eighty-five pounds. At first it was feared that they might be too big for the English boats, but the Cambridge University Club solved the problem by producing one that fitted them. This was the first time for ten years that a crew from Canada had competed for the Grand Challenge Cup. During their stay in this country one of their

hosts was Mr. Garfield Weston. The Canadian Women's Club has recently made an innovation which will greatly benefit Canadian art students in London. The Royal Society of British Artists' Art Club, which holds one life class per week, has opened this class to Canadian students on payment of one shilling and the showing of a card of introduction from the Canadian Women's Club, for one year or less. Students are thus given an opportunity of not only attending these classes, but of meeting people who may be able to give them assistance in the carrying on of their chosen profession. This Society forms part of the Royal Society of British Artists and uses their rooms in Pall Mall close to the National Gallery. Many other societies hold their exhibitions in this room which allows the students the further opportunity for studying the work of others.

Royalty Listens

Major Gladstone Murray of the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation, is in England on leave. He says that among the many interested listeners to the broadcasts of the Royal Tour, no more interested and attentive ones could have been found than the King and Queen themselves. The Queen told him at the end of the tour that she and the King had heard all but two of the re-broadcasts on the wireless set in the Royal train. 103 auditions were held by Major Murray before he picked the 12 commentators who were to do the broadcasting of the tour. While in England Major Gladstone Murray will meet Mr. F. W. Ogilvie who holds the same position with the British Broadcasting Corporation that Major Murray holds with the Broadcasting Corporation of Canada.

Among the many Canadians in Eng-land at the present time, are several who have had the honor to attend the Royal Courts and be presented to the King and Queen. This year of all ears must make a court presentation for a Canadian a doubly exciting and memorable experience. Mrs. R. O. McMurtry and her daughter of Montreal, Mrs. Stuart McDougall and her daughter of the same city, Mrs. Stewart Price and daughter of Montreal, and Mrs. J. J. Gibbons and daughter of Toronto, were some of the Canadians thus honored. The Royal Garden Party which is to be held in the gardens of Buckingham Palace next week, will be a further interesting event for visiting Canadians.



TYPICAL of the hard-riding play in the East Aurora-Toronto match is this picture of a Toronto player making a difficult backhand shot to drive the ball far ahead of the field.

WORLD OF WOMEN

We'll All Soon Be Bustling About

MAKE no mistake about it, we'll be Make no mistake about it, we'll be wearing bustles before the year is many weeks older. They are being worn abroad at all the evening galas, and you know what that means. Or you care about these little ? And for those who demand things? more clinching proof we point to a new dance now on its way across the Atlantic from England, England, where the "Lambeth Walk" and "Under The Spreading Chestnut Tree" had their beginnings, has produced a new dance known picturesquely as "Boomps-A-Daisy." "Boomps" made its start in London dance halls and in county ice shows but recently it has gone into the big time, an Edwardian-costumed chorus performing it at London's Palladium. It has already been launched in Canada in a news-reel which we were fortunate enough to see after Louis had been stuffed into the iron mask he had made for his twin brother and serve him right too, we say. New York, always on the hunt for something new, is trying it out for hotel night life during the next few weeks.

The routine of "Boomps" goes something like this: To waltz time, partners face each other, tap hands, clap hands to knees. The big moment comes where both step backward and escort and bustle bump—or "boomps" as the British call it.

If the dance is taken up, dance floors this fall are going to be mighty inter-esting places, pardner. Yessir, mighty

Souvenir

One of the most prized souvenirs of Canada, which Their Majesties took back to England, is a specially printed blue-bound guide-book and timetable used on the royal train as it travelled over the royal itinerary.

BY BERNICE COFFEY

Bearing on its frontispiece an etching of the National War Memorial at Ottawa, the 200-page book is divided into sections devoted to each day's travel with small maps and text in each section describing the geographical location, historical background and business condition of each part of the Dominion through which the King and Queen passed.

Two editions were printed, one for Royal use and a general edition, differing only in end papers and cover. Copies for the King and Queen, the Queen Mother and the Royal Princesses and royal party have waste leaves of watered silk with pockets. The cover is of rich blue Morocco leather is stamped with 22-karat gold royal crest and maple leaf design. The general edition bears the same design with end papers of dual-tone cloud blue and is covered with buckram. Both editions have plastic bindings and plastic back so that the volume will lie absolutely flat when open

About the size of a silver dollar the "time indicator" is something very special in the way of timepieces. On the face of it is an eagle with spread The eagle's claws grasp lightning bolts. From under the wings and in a half circle on either side of the face are two rows of numerals; those on the right indicate minutes, those on the left the hours. In order to find out what time it is one presses a tiny lever on the right side of the watch upon which the lightning bolts swing to the minute and hour points. Releasing the lever sends the bolts back to their original position where they stay until the next indication of the time is desired.

Here's

MY FAVORITE

BREAKFAST DISH"

SHREDDED WHEAT

AND PEACHES

Look for

this familiar package

at your food store.

SHREDDED WHEAT

SHREDDED WHEAT and juicy, tender, sun-ripened peaches

... smothered in cream... what an appetizing dish! It's a

meal that provides the nourishing elements of 100% whole

wheat together with the enticing, flavor-full taste of refresh-

ing, fresh fruit. Serve Shredded Wheat with peaches, today,

THE CANADIAN SHREDDED WHEAT COMPANY, LTD.

for breakfast, lunch, or supper.

The pocket watch of today boasts of extreme thinness, complete simplicity case design and a penchant for odernized Roman numerals on its dial. Women have no monopoly on pink gold for it is just as smart and popular in men's watches. The effect of masculinity in design is achieved through using facetted squares for the 9, 12 and 3 numerals while gold bars indicate the other numbers. For very formal evening wear baguette diaonds are sometimes set in the dial of the watch to indicate the quarter hours. One particular watch that doubles its appeal is ingeniously designed so that a slight pressure releases part of the outside band which then swings back to form a stand.

Incidentally, another note on watches is the growing popularity of steel, either alone or combined with one of the colored golds. Stainless steel has all the lustre and beauty of the precious metals and affords new possibilities in color combinations as its tone is darker and bluer than sterling. Of course stainless steel has been used for traveling and boudoir clocks for some time now and since turn about is fair play the pink metals are appearing in combination with steel for these clocks. Perhaps it is preferable to say that although the metal color is called pink there is a good deal more copper tone to it than actual pink. Combined with steel, one desk model includes a barometer and thermometer, a factor that serves to point up introductory conversations with regard to the state of the with the new traveling clocks, a point veniences both in packing and car-

Rings on Your Ears

At the World's Fair House of Jewels emphasis is on emerald and topaz in the displays of real jewellery and finely wrought patterns—two trends that we will see repeated in costume Real or imitation, the kernel of the jewellery story now is

This fall we shall be concerned with necklaces that are either very short and designed to hug the base of the throat, or very long, the kind of sixty-inch affair that you twist as many times as you please around a high-necked dress. Pins and brooches are destined for a smarter career than clips this fall, according to those in the know. Earrings for day and earrings for evening—either the flat lobe-fitting type or the for-

This elegance is also part of the story in a new French collection.

Here you find stones in every cut and color imaginable—some clear as crystal, some in the emerald greens and topazes that are so much talked about for the fall, some multi-colored and set in elaborate antique gold filigree. And they all have either the smooth flat look that is so dif-ferent from the bulk of other seasons —or the feminine delicacy that comes from tiny dangles (dangles are everywhere) or lacy metal settings.

. . **TRAVELERS**

Hon. J. L. Ilsley and Mrs. Ilsley and their daughters, Miss Edith and Miss Grace Ilsley, have left Ottawa for Nova Scotia, where they are spending the summer at their home at Kings-

Mr. and Mrs. Norman Prentice, who recently returned to Montreal from England and France, have left for

in this heat beyond the horizon of your long cool drink you may have observed that the young things are still clinging faithfully to the Hedy Lamarr style of hair-fix. But everything has its day—including such things as those heelless and toeless slippers, we hope—and soon many will be looking about them for some other way of managing the mane. Abroad they've revived the pageboy style—

MISS MARGARET THOMPSON. o recently returned to her home in conto after some years spent in Peru.

-Photograph by Hunter.

but are giving it a new interpretation. It just covers the nape of the neck; at front the hair is brushed up in rolls or little pompadour over the temples. This coiffure, it is said by Fair authorities, is indicative of the general trend in hair silhouettes.

Very similar are other roll or curls arrangements which "furnish" the nape, as the French say, expose the ears, and give a little width at the temples. In outline this is rather rem-

IF YOU are up to noticing anything back of the hair. Still another way of covering the back of the neck is by a thick knot of hair drawn smoothly down at back, but the mode is not so general as it was. The so-called "French roll," in which one side is folded over the other up the center at the back of the head, is also seen, usually with another shorter roll at either side above the temple. Quite a few young girls are wearing plaits of hair around the head, coronet style. The plaits are pinned well back on the rown of the head, and it is a very tidy and becoming style. American students are becoming especially fond of this style. One woman was recently seen wearing a coiffure with the braid up the center back of the head. Short ringlets fluffed above the temples are worn in the evening a good deal, some-

times with the back hair down.

All of these arrangements, however, are far less numerous than the down-at-back ones in which Cadogan bows and barrettes are used to catch the hair together just at the nape of the

Pretty Mad

There are headlines in necklines Summer jewellery gravitates between the "pretty" and the "mad." Straw, sponge and cork are some of the mad materials. Chessmen, from pawn to king, are strung in black and white on a red cord. Bridge score pencils, even screws and bolts, hang in a row on bright gold chains. The "pretty" school adopts glass stars on red wool, leis of cool white fabric daisies, or such cool fancies as bauble bracelet and necklace set in wicked white, the same faintly tinged white that strikes a new note in finger-nail flattery.

The scene shown in the accompanying photograph comes from the Perfumery exhibit in the French Pavilion at the New York World's Fair, and has been built around a most appropriate theme beautifully expressed in the French 18th Century rococo manner by the talented sculptor. Leon

The central piece is a large bas-remation into flowers of four famous of which we know.

characters of Greek mythology. Adonis, Narcissus, Ajax and Crocus. It is left to the imagination of the visitor to visualize the next trans-formation of the flowers into the perfumes displayed by the leading French

parfumeurs.
In front of the panel is a large statue of the goddess Flora holding a bouquet. On each side of this central theme is a rotunda with wide garlands of sculptured flowers looped along the walls with a white quilted satin show-case in each flower where the latest and most representative creations of the exhibitors are displayed with characteristic French individuality. In addition there are five or six large central stands in the shape of huge bouquets also containing round and square showcases. The material used is a newly invented translucid plastic called "Cristaplem," which allows a most attractive transparent-lighting

Behind the Ears

As definite as the placing of a period at the end of a sentence is the gesture used by most women when putting perfume behind the It signals the completion of the toilette, a gay salute to the world they are about to face. It is a pretty gesture-but only a gesture because the perfume soon evaporates from the skin. Evidently someone thought well enough of the gesture to dream up a way of giving it some permanence. Result—a new earring that not only is a honey for its own sake but because it offers a new way of making the most of the precious perfume your generous Uncle Daniel gave you at Christmas.

The earrings are in the shape of flat floral medallions of plain or enamelled metal that clip on the ears. In their centres is a small raised section covered with fine silver mesh concealing a miniature rub-ber cushion. The idea is that you put a drop of perfume on the silver mesh through which it is quickly absorbed into the rubber. Then on go the earrings, with their faint aroma of perfume that lasts about twelve hours without ever being unpleasantly obtrusive. This is one of the nicest Ovid's Metamorphosis-the transfor- most unusual ways of using perfume







THE LARGE BAS-RELIEF panel depicting four scenes from Ovid's Metamorphosis, which is part of the perfumery exhibit in the French Pavilion at the New York World's Fair.



Exhibition of Royal and Historic Treasures at 145, Piccadilly. She was accompanied by The Princess Royal, H.R.H. Princess Alice, Countess of Athlone, President of the Exhibition, Lord Athlone, the Queen of Spain, H.H. Princess Helena Victoria, Princess Marie Louise and their Ladies in Waiting. Left to right: Princess Royal, Queen of Spain, H.M. Queen Mary and Princess Helena Victoria, listening to a recital on the Tympanon Royale, made for Louis XIV. It is the only one in existence, played by M. Sacha Votichenko.

They've Revived the Pageboy Style

BY ISABEL MORGAN

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ABOUT FOOD

A Little Light Refreshment

BY CYNTHIA BROWN

I AM not sure about "the stable the rest of Saint Patrick's Prayer expresses my feelings nicely at this season. The sea spreads blue in the sun and wind, there was a young moon last night, and a particularly handsome thunderstorm greeted the first day of the week in these parts. "I bind unto myself this day the scooped out with a stable earth, the deep salt sea, the the French method. sweet pale moon, the sun's bright ray, the whirling winds, the lightning on from my country butcher, so I free." Good old St. Patrick, make am grateful for this method with it.

The members of the family who customarily have it, have already had that attack, presaging immediate death, which turns out to be the result of overeating raspberries. Those who have been ungratefully grousing about fresh Restigouche salmon being "a nice but a fat fish" are now asking "Why is this salmon dry?" be cause they are given the equally ex-pensive British Columbia variety. "Oh, anything light," they say unhelpfully when you ask what the troops want for lunch. "We all eat too much in hot weather," which too much in hot weatner, ends in your eating the mixed vege-table salad with French dressing reduced to 1% cups. Put the meat through the food chopper, using the brown new potatoes, gooseberry fool whipped up with cream, the good English Stilton, some Bar-le-duc and all the radishes. Leopards don't change their spots in summer.

My own reading in cook books al-

ways goes back a few centuries when get firm. Serve it with a green salad, I'm on holiday. I like to read recipes or a salad of cold boiled vegetables, like this in raspberry season, and then not do a thing about it.

Rasbery Wine

"Putt a gallon of Sack into an Mousse I got direct from a native of Earthen Vessell and fill it thick with rasberys, Cover it up close, let it stand zation, considerably less trouble but three or four Dayes then runn it through jally bag, to every quart 3 quarters of a pound of lofe sugar. Let it stand till it has don working. Take off the scum from the top to the bottom. Bottle it close and let it stand. Spread yeast on both sides of a Tost, put it in your wine, cover it close to work-so you must doe by

all your wines."

So I doe by all my wines of course. Did I ever tell you about the time we trod out the vintage in our kitchen? Oh well, that story will keep. How about a little light food for this week: the sort of pate that is served at luncheon abroad, for

Galantine of Liver

- 1 lb. calf's or chicken livers
- 1 cup soft breadcrumbs 11/2 teaspoons salt

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nie

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- 14 teaspoon black pepper
- ** teaspoon paprika Since we seem to have got up to our teaspoon finely chopped or dried herbs, marjoram, summer savory, thyme, mint or seem to have got up to our ears in luncheon dishes, we finish savory, thyme, mint, or parsley
 —the more varied the mixture
- the better. % cup thin cream

2 eggs.

The chicken livers are best, but calf's liver, of course, is infinitely easier to buy, and it does admirably if you push up the seasonings. Cover the liver or livers with boiling water and let stand for 15 minutes, then drain and dry. Put through the meat chopper, using the finest cutter. You can chop it with a knife if you are patient. Mix in the bread crumbs. seasonings and onion pulp, then add

cream (top of the bottle will do). earth"; the earth has not seemed Stir in the well-beaten eggs. Place very stable since last September; but in a small covered mold—a baking powder tin does very well-and steam for an hour, or until firm. If you have greased the mold or tin properly it will slide out, and when cold it is sliced and served with a green salad to great effect. It can be steamed in a small casserole or bowl and scooped out with a spoon, which is

- 11/2 cups veal steak
- 3 cups boiling water 2 egg yolks
- 2/3 cup melted butter 1 bay leaf
- 6 peppercorns 1 small stalk of celery
- salt and freshly ground pepper a bouquet of herbs.

Put the veal in a kettle and cover with the boiling water to which you have added all the seasonings. Simfine knife. Beat the egg yolks and add slowly to the strained and slightly cooled broth. Simmer for a few minutes and add it to the ground meat and the melted butter. Pack it into a ring mold and let it stand for four or five hours in the ice box to green and yellow wax beans, small flowers of cauliflower, and young yellow carrots marinated in a pun-gent French dressing.

I once gave you a Norwegian Fish Mousse I got direct from a native of

- 2 lb. halibut, or any flaky fish
- 1 onion 3 teaspoons salt
- 1 tablespoon flour 1 tablespoon melted butter
- 1 cup thin cream.

Put the raw fish and the onion through the meat grinder three times. Combine with salt, flour, melted butter, and well-beaten eggs. Pound until smooth, by which we mean, in our family, to rub it with a wooden spoon against the sides of a bowl until it is pastelike. Add cream (from the top of the milk bottle) and beat all until it is fluffy. Bake it half an hour in a buttered mold set in a dish of hot water. Serve it with egg sauce. This like the original recipe, may be formed into cakes and fried.

- 1/2 cup or 2 cups cooked rice
- 1 lb. fish-salmon, halibut, or what have you
- be cup heavy cream
 2 tablespoons melted butter
- 1 teaspoon salt 1 teaspoon pepper
- 4 cup fish bouillon (water in which fish has boiled)
- 2 egg yolks 2 egg whites

Wash 1/2 cup rice thoroughly and boil in salted water about 20 minutes.



PICTURESQUE EVENING ENSEMBLE from Mainbocher. The full skirt of black mousseline over crepe, creeps high above the waistline. The tiny bodice is softly draped Broderie St. Gallen, and jacket and bowed belt are of the same airy broderie. Mark the gloves of the same material.



A TAILORED FROCK for summer wear which is named "Pins and Needles" for its Schiaparelli-inspired all-over pattern of tiny dressmaker dummies. The grey and white of the print is given accents of shocking pink "Judy" studs and clips and alligator kid belt. A Grace Ashley model.

bine with boiled use liawed in the bits. Season with salt and pepper and add cream, well-seasoned fish any Month You Want To." bouillon, melted butter, and egg yolks. Stir well, and lastly fold in the stiffly beaten egg whites. Place in a buttered baking dish, sprinkle with grated cheese, and dot with butter. Bake about 40 minutes and serve with melted butter to which you have added chopped parsley, as a sauce.

You'd never guess who has just joined the newly formed A.F.E.O.I. A.M.Y.W.T.* in Washington, The Secretary of the Interior, for good-ness' sake. Well, lads, it's your inter-

Rinse in cold water and drain. Comior, not mine. I'll stick to the months bine with boiled fish flaked in small with "R"....

*"Association for Eating Oysters in

TRAVELERS

Mrs. Strachan Bethune and her son, Master Godfrey Bethune, of Montreal, are occupying their country residence at Lefaivre, Ont., for the

Mr. and Mrs. H. J. Hague, accom panied by Miss Helen Hague and Mr. Robert McLeod, have left Montreal for Metis Beach, where they will occupy their cottage for the summer.





Pickle-Hungry Wanderers

Out in nomad's land when good fellows feast together - old-fashioned fresh cucumber pickle by Heinz brings rousing shouts of "more" -abundant praise to the host who stocks liberally with this boon traveling companion.



NOMAD days are here again and never are appetites so riotous, the joy of eating so lusty and keen as under the open skies.

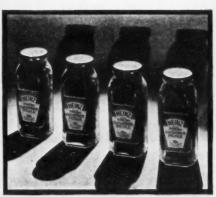
Some men yearn for the sing of the reel and the sizzle of trout in the frying pan over a smacking balsam fire. Others long for the colourful glow of a driftwood fire-or salt spray in the wind and a galley grill on which to vaunt their gusta-

But on this point all will agree - a rover's feast is incomplete without those crisp and crunchy slices of fresh cucumber pickle "put up" in the old-time way by the House of Heinz, maker of the famous 57 Varieties. This is pickle such as you might have filched in other days from a stone crock on grandmother's shelf. Now you'll find Heinz fresh cucumber pickle on the victual lists of camping parties everywhere-to go along with fish and game, baked beans and eggs-for sandwiches, relish, vegetable and salad.

Many an outdoor chef admits to culinary triumphs contrived with Heinz fresh cucumber pickle. One skipper adds chopped pickle to the stuffing of a baked striped bass. Another man prides himself on a kish-kebab made by marinating callops of beef or chops in the spicy liquor from a jar of Heinz fresh cucumber pickle, then broiling over hickory embers.

Here words fail for none can describe that tantalizing taste and smell of woodsmoke, spicery and roasted meat.

Heed the call of the wild-and take Heinz fresh cucumber pickle with you.





THE BACK PAGE

Improve Each Shining Hour

BY HARRIET THOMAS

radio tube? Not Hubby. He listens only in the evening; and it's in the fatal hours before noon that the forces for disintegration prey on innocent minds. As Hubby dashes away to the office he little realizes the hours of intense emotion that await his help-mate. There she sits calmly listening to the strains of Bertie Piggins and his Breakfast Gang, just as if she were unaware of the ordeal to come, and yet she faces an emotional upheaval which must shorten many women's lives by three full years.

The day starts with Inspiration.

Even if Wifie boycotts the pseudo-religious programs, she can't avoid choice selections from Great Thoughts sandwiched in between songs and other spontaneous mirth.

When Life is Gray, and Bills are A little Hope will pull you through.'

"The Heart may Break, or Tears may

A little Love will fix it all." Now this may not seem very convincing to you or very important but it's just as well Wifie has this message of love and hope to strengthen her for the terrors to come. Make no

mistake, she'll need it.

Ten o'clock is the fatal hour which inaugurates sixty minutes of pure

THERE are dozens of different radio novels being speeded over the air waves but whether they concern the Smiths, the Cohens, Mother Watkins or Tom Brown, almost without ex-ception they are tales of pure unadulterated horror.

You just can't imagine the awful things that happen to the heroines and heroes of the radio. Accidents, fires, and violent deaths threaten them on every side, or slower deaths from dread disease; their best friends betray them, their families disown them, thieves take all their money, they are continually wandering into war zones and being mistaken for enemy spies till one is convinced it's only the grace of God and the sponsors that preserves them intact for tomorrow's

broadcast. Not content with the physical, horrid psychological problems plague their every step: "Which should you Love most, your Own Child or your Stepchild?" "Should a Husband who has Separated from his Wife be Boy-cotted by Local Clubwomen?" "Can a Son Forgive a Mother who Deserted him when he was a Baby?" The an-

Forgiveness is all and the chief characters are invariably suckers. No amount of experience ever teaches them anythir.g. They go right on making the same old mistake day after day. No sooner has a wife got her hus-band back from the clutches of Another Woman than the Other Woman falls ill and on her dying bed calls for John. All of us except Edith and John know that the Other Woman is playing John for a sucker but Edith's best instincts come out and she bravely over again, thus ensuring that the broadcast series will reach number ood unstead of stopping at 185. Besides the Other Woman type of

story, there is the brave young lawyer who rids his city of gangsters known as the Edward G. Robinson or Tom Dewey type. There is also the poorbut-honest homely man or woman who solves everybody's troubles but his own, known as the Good Old Pollyanna

FINALLY there is the peculiarly nauseous type about the Family Who Lives Next Door or Just Down the Street or somewhere equally uncomfortably close. This family usually

WHO knows what evil lurks in the bestir themselves enough to look out of the window and take nasty cracks at the neighbors. The stark realism of this last is often even more terrifying than the outrageous romanticism of the others.

Well, at eleven, Wifie has left Tom Dewey locked in a closet while the gangsters draw lots to see which of them shall shoot him through the keyhole; Edith has sent John to the other Woman's bedside where to his dismay he finds himself Alone with her; old Bob Hartville, the town harber has got himself imprisoned by bandits in China; and the Smiths are still looking out of the window. Suddenly Wifie realizes with a start that the dishes aren't washed, that there are holes in Junior's socks and the beds aren't made. She rushes off. there is a brief interlude, "And the

Angels Sing."
Having slammed the dishes hastily away in the cupboard, Wifie hurries back for her morning columnist, Mrs. Walnut. Mrs. Walnut speaks to the accompaniment of sweet music. Mrs Walnut has white hair on her head tears in her eyes, and a lump in her throat. Mrs. Walnut has Wifie lying in the aisles and very close to tears after the preceding melodrama, especially when she tells her how to make a cherry pie. Voice-a minor

"And whain your fine young husband comes home tonight, hayand him a bowl of the plump chairies as he sits down to listen to the sporting news. He won't even notice as to gaither you and he will pit the bright red chairies. And whain the hayaf hour has payassed he will be so sur-

LETTERS

Sir: May I define a defeatist? He is one who is neither left wing nor right wing but broken wing.

JAMES DALTON.

prised to see beside him a beyootiful bowl of the pitted fruit, and husband and wife togaither will look back fahndly on the time that has payassed

With a sob in her throat Wifie turns the morning broadcast of news for the ladies. This time it is a gentle-man who has collected interesting little tidbits all for the dear ladies themselves. In the honeyed voice of the radio announcer, otherwise reserved for idiots, babies, and drunks,

"Goodmorning Ladies! uh-huh cough-very discreet) Pardon me seem to have something in my throat this morning. Well, what have we today? Ah yes, news about hats. You'd be surprised if I told you that a breadbasket had been worn as a hat, now wouldn't you? Well, that actually happened."

actually happened. .."
Wifie nods dreamily as she pictures herself in a breadbasket, then her thoughts turn to the kitchen and she dashes out. A few minutes later, how-ever, and it's time to hear the news. Real news this time by Joe Smith who shouts at the microphone like a farm girl confronting her first telephone.

"Tientsin - Japanese surround British with electric wire."

"Brown Sugar-can be kept from owing hard by being put in the

Poor Wifie! Innocent victim that she is! The morning is finally over. Her nerves shot, her emotions exhausted, she goes back to the kitchen to prepare lunch, muttering as the preaks are breaks an egg, "add sugar, choose be-tween the life of your baby and a breadbasket, mix a strange doctor



MR. CHAMBERLAIN REPEATS HIMSELF. Premier Chamberlain of Great MR. CHAMBERLAIN REPEATS HIMSELF. Premier Chamberlain of Great Britain may not be finished, but his busts are. By arrangement with the Conservative Central Office, 1,000 portrait busts of the Premier have been made by a newly invented process called Photo-sculpture, whereby a series of 240 photographs are taken of the face while the sitter slowly revolves in his chair. From these results, flashed on a screen, a plaster of paris bust is made, from which the moulds can be taken. Thus from one sitting innumerable portrait busts can be made. The process is the invention of Mr. St. Jeffreys, who is shown examining some of the finished busts of Mr. Chamberlain.

Educating Eric and Edwin

BY PENELOPE WISE

WE HAVE just survived, though breathlessly, the worst storm of the season; Cousin Cyril and his wife Audrey brought their two boys to visit the farm. Cyril is a man of ideas, and he knows that there is nothing like a visit to the farm to widen the scope of the young mind. Here Eric, aged eight, and Edwin, aged six, can see for themselves how the city dweller depends upon the farmer. They can observe how essential are our cows, our pigs and our chickens, our gardens and our wheatfields, to the life of urban centres. Up to a point I am in hearty accord with Cousin Cyril, and I have long maintained that a year or so on a farm is the birthright of every child. But not of Eric and Edwin. Not on our farm.

They came bright and early on Saturday morning. We showed them over the old house, its hand-hewn beams, the big kitchen with the hooks in the ceiling for hanging our sides of bacon, for hanging the ears of corn and the strings of dried apples. We pointed to the wide fireplace, with its oven for baking bread, its crane for hanging pots to boil. We called upon them to admire the depth of our case-ments. Eric is a student of the movies as well as of agriculture, and when our attention was elsewhere, he cut a square from a casement with his scout knife in the belief that it concealed a hiding place for long-lost treasure. The belief proved to be unfounded. A little cloud, no bigger than a man's hand, dimmed for a moment our happy confidence in the educational experiment. But boys

We sat in the garden with Cyril and Audrey, and the children disappeared. A sharp rending sound shattered our peace. Eric and Edwin, testing the strength of our young pear tree, had found it wanting. It is—nay, it was—the pride and joy of our hearts this spring, when it put forth its first bloom, the promise of fine fruit this autumn. Well, it won't have any fruit this autumn or any other. We wrote off the pear tree. Cyril was a little regretful, but as an ardent believer in the newer theories of educa-tion, he felt that the incident had been, after all, a form of self-expres sion for the boys. They would know now, Audrey supplemented, that they must wait till little baby pear trees

the fence that shuts the cows off from our garden and wheat and corn, and went into the stable to see the horses various pedigrees, (an engrossing nar-

rative if I do say so) the boys disappeared again. They were as much given to disappearing as the characters in a Topper story. When we came out of the pleasant dimness of the barn into the hot sunlight again, we found the children swinging on the gate, and the cows in the corn. doubt they felt that cows, too, had a right to self-expression, and that pro-hibitions, with their resultant inhibitions, would result in lasting wounds to the cow sub-conscious. In an instant life became full of color and action. In an inspired moment, I rushed for my umbrella, and by opening and shutting it at the cows at rapid intervals, I managed to drive them back to their enclosure. I also no doubt provided matter for many a tale around the winter fire for my neighbors, for the sight of a woman of substantial build shooing cows away with a gaudy umbrella is not one that often comes their way. Anyway, our wheat and corn, our carrots and lettuce and delphiniums and roses were safe for the time being. I can warmly recommend the umbrella technique to anyone in like plight though Caleb, our hired man, says that it is bad for the milk.

We went back to the garden to cool off. Heat and humidity and local feeling ran high that day. It was not long until angry bellowings re-minded me that Goliath the bull, the pedigreed, prize-taking, passionate bull, was chained in his stall in the barn. Caleb appeared, a little the worse for wear and holding the boys firmly by the hand. Warned that the bull was cross, they had retorted that they were all right, they had a stick,

Suitable contributions to "The Back Page" will be paid for at regular rates. Short articles, verse, epigrams or cartoons of a humorous or ironical or indignant nature are what the editors are seeking. Preference is for topical comment. Address all contributions to "The Back Page", Safurday Night, 73 Richmond St. W.,

and had struck Goliath with it smartly in order to test for themselves the statement as to his temper. This I believe is in accordance with the best educational theory, but Goliath had resented it and broken his chain again But thank Gawd, Audrey said, the boys were safe.

DON'T know whether you know anything about feeding pigs; on a busy farm it is the custom to mix two or three days' feed in advance, and administer the stuff at proper intervals. It occurred to me that it would divert the children to see the pigs fed. The table manners of pigs, their grunting and guzzling and bubbling, provide plenty of good clean fun for any but ultra-sophisticated. Edwin were as much amused as 1 had hoped, and when Caleb had gone they fed the pigs the entire three days supply. It was too much even for the pigs, and they swallowed the last morsels conscientiously but in evident distress. Even to the urban eye, they were sick pigs, though our local vet. brought all but two of them around in a few days.

It was at this point that Caleb's morale cracked up. The various farm activities were crying out for him very minute, but he decided to knock off and give his entire attention to Eric and his little brother.

We went back to the house for cooling drinks. A powerful sedative was hat my system craved, but I knew by this time that I must keep all my senses alert.

asked after a while

"They're all right," answered Audrey sunnily. "They're with Caleb, and he seems so fond of children." Indeed he did. He kept as close behind them as his ageing muscles would permit, the sweat streaming down his face, his eyes frantic with well-grounded apprehension. Only the occasional squawking of a hen, struck square amidships by an apple from the skilled hand of little Edwin, troubled the quiet air.

They have gone. Cyril and Audrey thanked us warmly; the children had

learned so much, they said. Caleb is a broken man. "The m kids," he says, "had ought to be boiled in oil. . ." But Caleb is a reactionary.

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T. EATON COMITED





Memo: Re Writers of Books About Their Parents

SHAKESPEARE once said (and I can't remember exactly how it goes But anyway it's one of those things that everybody knows) omething about how a thankless child

Is enough to get even the most patient and long-suffering parent riled. And as usual the Bard of Avon knew what he was doing Because many a male and/or female has spent time rueing

The fact that he, or she, ever embarked upon parenthood, Since not one of his, or her, progeny appears willing to waste a minute being grateful or good.

Now, however, there has appeared a new school of thought The result of a series of successful books which have taught

That unless a parent was considerable of a hell-raiser when likewise raising a moppet,

Where are the children?" Cyril Any treatment of him as subject for a book of anecdotes would make the critics cry "Stop it!" So the upshot appears to be that if we want to do the right thing by our

descendants,

And enable them easily to earn their independence

By means of best-selling magazine features

In which we will be portrayed as very peculiar and irregular creatures, The sort of persons who in old-time melodrama would have been by the hero roundly and rightly swished-

consummation now apparently by our children devoutly to be wished)-Even those of us without offspring should look to the future and start behaving badly.

In order that those hypothetical and futural children may not have cause to regard our memories sadly. But anyway, when contemplating mischief-making, we need no longer fear

Puritanical black looks about us-Because we can justify ourselves by saying "Let us eat, drink and be merry. for tomorrow our children will be writing books about us!

JACK EWING.



A PRISON WITHOUT BARS. The new county jail in Hull, Quebec, the first in Canada and reputedly the first in the British Empire whose windows are bar-less. Windows of double glass panes with the sashes set eight inches into the walls permit the entry of light and because of their strength provide no exit for prisoners.